The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,855—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above from

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
l. HYDASPES	2281	500	Geo. Scrivener	TUESDAY ...11th Sept.
— CATHAY	2883	540	W. M. Robbie	...18th ,,
				FRIDAY.
l. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	...5th Oct.
l. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	...12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. F. Breeze	...19th ,,
l. ROSETTA	3002	600	G. W. Brady	...26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	...2nd Nov.
l. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	...9th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...16th ,,
l. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	...30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked l proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2281	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S

UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A deduction of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 99
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 150
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 53

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,204	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 290	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	27th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 5, 1883.

S.S. CALIFORNIA.

CONSIGNEES of WEIGHT CARGO are requested to note that lifts exceeding 1 ton 10 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats if alongside, otherwise will be discharged on the quay at consignees' risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

Of a valuable house and grounds known as "BELLA VISTA" (late Glencoe) situated in Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills and as described below.

OAKES & COMPANY

Have been favoured with instructions from Major Genl. Thatcher, to offer by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, Norfolk House, Ootacamund, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of September, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of—

ALL that valuable landed property situate in one of the best localities of the rising station of Ootacamund, immediately opposite the A. B. C. ground and within easy distance of Government House, the Library, Church, &c., consisting of 24 acres or thereabouts. There is on the property a substantially built and handsomely furnished House containing large drawing and dining rooms, five bed rooms with bath rooms, office pantry, store room, conservatory and large front glass verandah. A block connected with house by covered passage containing kitchen, 2 store rooms, 2 bed and bath rooms and a large godowns. A detached Bungalow containing sitting, bed and bath room and 3 servants' godowns, coach house for three carriages, stabling for 5 horses and 8 servants' godowns. The property has a large peat block, is well planted up with teas and about 20,000 "Condamines" and "Magnifolia" Chinchonas of Seasons 1879-81. Teas yielding an average of 120 lbs. dry leaf per month, and fine gums. There are 3 or 4 very prettily situated building sites on this property, which is one of the most valuable on the Neilgherry Hills, and as an investment is well deserving the attention of capitalists.

A valuable auriferous reef runs through the property and the mining rights are reserved.

Possession will be given on 30th September next.

For further particulars and inspection of Title Deeds, apply to the Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 17th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANTERNS,

ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, HURRICANE, STIRRUP, CANDLE, &c., from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

TREACHER'S

COD LIVER OIL CREAM.

A NEW and elegant preparation of the best Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the Oil perfectly tasteless. It is readily assimilated, and being free from nauseous can be taken without discomfort by both ladies and children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S

DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this

CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER,

Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING EQUALS

FOR EASE IN WRITING & COMFORT IN READING

DE LA RUE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED

SATIN NOTE PAPER.

IT presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for both Indian and Foreign Postal Correspondence.

1 Sheet and oblong Envelope pass Inland.	
3½ ,, ,,	,, ,, Overland.
Larger Octavo Paper.	Oblong Envelopes.
Per pkt. Re. 1-4 Cash	Per 100 Re. 1-4 Cash.

Every one can use it and all who do

ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

Stationery of Every Description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

DISSECTING, ENTOMOLOGICAL, AND TAXIDERMY INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting No. 1. Set containing

Scalpels.	Spring Forceps.
Chain Hooks.	Scissors.

In case, Rs. 8 cash.

No. 2 set consisting of

Scalpels.	Scissors.
Chain Hooks.	Blow-pipe.
Spring Forceps.	Suture Needles.

In Mahogany case, lock and key, Rs. 16 cash.

BIRD STUFFING INSTRUMENTS.

Complete set consisting of

Scalpels.	Forceps.
Gouges.	Scissors.

In case, Rs. 20 cash.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sets in Ivory handles consisting of knives, spring forceps, and scissors in morocco case .....Rs. 9 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAIR-BRUSHES, DRESSING-CASES, COMBS, &c.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hair-Brushes in great variety, with Satin-wood backs. Ladies or Gents' ..... from	2	0 to 10 0
Hair-Brushes, Babies' & Children's ,,	1	0 to 4 0
SOLID LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, containing a pair of Military Hair-Brushes and a Comb from	10	0 to 15 0
Larger ditto containing a pair of Hair-Brushes with handles, Comb, Clothes Brush, and Hat Brush from	18	0 to 24 0
Hair-Brushes with Solid Ivory Backs ..... from	30	0 to 75 0
Argenseta Wire Brushes ..... ,,	3	0 to 4 0
Hinde's Patent Wire ,, ,,	3	0 to 4 0
SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES, containing Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Comb, Mirror, Soap-case and Shaving Apparatus ,,	20	0 to 35 0

DRESSING COMBS.

Ivory, Tortoise-shell, Buffalo Horn Xylonite and Vulcanite; Ivory, and Vulcanite small tooth Combs.

POCKET COMBS; CURLING COMBS.

Whisker Combs, Comb-cleaners, &c. &c.

TREACHER AND CO Limited.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BOMBAY, 23, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.	350
Do. 40 do. .. ,,	750
Do. for 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each .. ,,	1,300
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. ,,	1,300
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.

JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,
Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S
FINEST INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE,
ALSO
E. & J. BURKE'S
LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in cases of 3 doz. quarts or 6 doz. pint bottles on application to the GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BLACKING! BLACKING!

PROPERT'S STANDARD BLACKING produces a brilliant and jet-black polish. It is free from all acids, so injurious to leather, and which other Blackings contain. It is a preserver as well as beautifier of leather. Price per bottle 12 annas.

"Nonpariel" or Parisian Polish, a splendid preparation for dress boots and shoes, per bottle..... Rs. 1 and 2
Kid-reviver .....per bottle As. 8 and As. 12
Satin Polish, especially recommended .....As. 12

Embrocation, Hoplemuroma, Saddle Soap, Dubbin, etc., etc., always in stock

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

FILTERS.

Light Drab Earthenware.

To hold 1 Gallon ..... Rs.	15 0
Do. 2 do. ..... ,,	20 0
Do. 3 do. ..... ,,	25 0

PATENT MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS IN BROWN EARTHENWARE.

The 2 gallons size, Rs. 24; the 3 gallon size, Rs. 30.

POCKET FILTER.

The Pocket Filter consists of a pure charcoal block, with flexible India-rubber tube attached. It may either be used to drink direct from a river, pond, &c., by the roadside, or it will filter into a glass on the syphon principle, after sucking the air out to start it. In the latter case it filters from four to twenty gallons per day, according to size. The India-rubber tube is the best that can be obtained, and is made specially to resist the action of a hot climate..... Rs. 4 0

LE FILTRE MOBILE.

The simplest, the most portable, and the most effective Filter yet invented. It is in the form of a bottle, the body being of stone. When placed in water IT FILLS ITSELF BY THE PROCESS OF FILTRATION INTO THE BOTTLE. It will be found invaluable at all times and places where pure water is either difficult or impossible to obtain, as a supply of it may at once be secured by placing the Filter in any tank or pond at hand.

No. 1, small, Rs. 2-12; No. 3, large. Rs. 6-8.

SODA WATER AT EIGHT ANNAS A DOZEN.

Messrs. COURT & Co. beg to call the attention of Mofussil Residents to THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, or

DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS.

	Rs. a
This ingeniously contrived apparatus holds about three full pints, or about six bottles of Soda Water of the ordinary size. A resident in a distant Mofussil Station, operating with one of these small machines, may supply himself with Soda Water well aerated and fresh, at about 8 annas a dozen. Saving all losses by breakage, and all expenses on account of carriage, bottles, &c..... Each.	20 0
A paper with drawing and instructions for use accompanies each apparatus.	
The Powders are put up in hermetically sealed tin boxes, each box containing Twelve Powders, each producing, as above stated, six bottles of Carbonated Water, or Soda Water .....Per box	3 0

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly, by payment in advance.

COURT & Co., 21A, Esplanade-road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

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ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY,

SHIPPED BY

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.,

JARNAC COGNAC, CHARENTE, FRANCE.

IN QUARTS,

IN FLASKS,

IN HALF-FLASKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES FOR THE SHIPPERS IN THIS PRESIDENCY,

SUB-AGENT,

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS, Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL, WILL OPEN

THE GAIETY THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON

ON

MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

THREE ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES

Will be presented weekly.

OPENING PERFORMANCE

RUTH'S ROMANCE,

AND

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

Burlesque.

Boxes and Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

J. B. FERRELL, Stage Manager.
HERR J. COLONNA, Musical Director.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH at PAREL, and for the execution by PETTY CONTRACTS certain works in connection with the new Central Press Building on the Esplanade.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

EARLY IN OCTOBER

WILL BE

PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA

THE NEW INDIAN REVIEW,

CONTAINING THE

"CREAM:"

OF CURRENT LITERATURE,

EDITED BY

F. J. ROWE, M. A, & W. T. WEBB, M. A

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th September next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, for the SUPPLY OF POTATOES, under Schedule No. 43, to the Commissariat Departments at Kurrachee and Hyderabad for the year 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of Earnest Money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest Money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Aug. 28, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a. m., local time, in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 18-4, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin, Copper, Brass and Iron ware, under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on 20th September, 1883.	
Cattle Equipments, under Schedule No. 12		
Stationery and Book-binding, under Schedule No. 13	Tenders to be received on 26th September, 1883.	
Chickens & Eggs, under Schedule	No. 14	
Ice,	do.	No. 15
Fish, salted,	do.	No. 16

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Aug., 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Poona & Bombay.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 10.	
	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April 1884.—Under schedule No. 10 A.	
	Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 14.	
	Beef and mutton for two years from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 14 A.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. o the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, July 19, 1883.

No. 14 OF 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1883, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, for CONTRACT for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for four years, commencing from 1st April, 1884, to 31st March, 1888 :—

BED CASES and PILLOW CASES made of either COUNTRY or ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOTH, but nearly equal to the Standard English Muster.	Under Schedule No. A.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the date above specified, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain, on application at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's office, Bombay, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract for one year.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further security on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract for one year.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, August 15, 1883.

No. 9 of 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER GENERAL, at NOON of the 19th OCTOBER, 1883, for the SUPPLY to this Department of 38,000 hogsheads of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD for five years, from 1st April, 1883.

The Malt Liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in woods is to be delivered at the Canteens at one or more Stations mentioned below direct by the Contractor, and the Tenderers may either quote a rate for supply at all the Stations, or any of these Stations: in both cases the cost per hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens at the Stations concerned, inclusive of all charges, to be quoted; the quantity required at each Station is shown in the Schedule :—

Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Mhow.
Deolali.	Baroda.	Karachi.
Poona.	Deesa.	Hyderabad.
Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 19th October 1883 only, when they will be opened in this Office and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, July 13, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. AFRICA ARRIVED FROM LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1883.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods from the Prince's Dock. Packages weighing over one ton (1 ton) will be delivered by the steamer into consignees' boats alongside if applied for before the packages are ready for discharge, otherwise the same will be landed on the Dock-quay, on account and risk of the consignees.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for the BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY. Applications stating experience and salary expected, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to the
LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, on account of the PARSI NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary.
Bombay, 8th September, 1883.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government, and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.
Orders now registered for New Season supply.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
36, Meadow-Street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are desirous to obtain information as to the whereabouts of AUGUSTUS EPIPHANY MERGLER, eldest son of the late JOSEPH MERGLER, of Bangalore, should he still be alive. If this notice meet his eyes or those of any of his friends who can give the desired information, it is requested that communication be made to the undersigned. The said A. E. MERGLER left Bangalore on or about the year 1867.
M. E. MERGLER,
R. L. H. O'HARA,
Executors with Probate to the will of the late
Joseph Mergler.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 55 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar-gate-street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on production of shares certificates.
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Nesbit-lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1883, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1883.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1883.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th to 20th September, 1883, both days inclusive.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TEAK LOGS REQUIRED.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 1st October, 1883, for the delivery, free of all charges at the Company's Store-Yard at Howrah, of the undermentioned first class Teak Logs, viz:—
240 logs each from 20' to 30' by 12" to 14" by 12" to 14"
220 " " 17' to 20' by 12" to 13" by 12" to 13"
or for any portion of this quantity not less than twenty-five tons.
Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, and enclosed in covers, superscribed "Tender for teak logs," and tenders will not be considered if submitted in any other way.
BRADFORD LESLIE,
Calcutta, 6th September, 1883. Agent.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF DRY GRASS FOR 1884, TO BOMBAY COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1883.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury receipt.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
JOHN HIBBERT, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 5th Sept., 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF DRY GRASS FOR 1884, TO DEOLALEE COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay at 11-30 a. m., and Deputy Assistant Commissary in charge commissarial Department, Deolalee, at noon of THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1883.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz., 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.
No earnest money in Cash will be received.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
JOHN HIBBERT, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF TONNAGE on COUNTRY CRAFT, from BOMBAY to PERSIAN GULF, &c., for two years from 15th September, 1883, to 14th September, 1885.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1883, at 11-30 a.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury receipt.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Presidency.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
(CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and genuineness.
Sold in original packets of 1 lb.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1 8
Universal Mixture	,,	1 2

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, SPECIALLY prepared for the Undersigned from choice well Matured TOBACCO, will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of Prices and Quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

Havannah, No. 1	per 100 Rs.	1 12 0
Pocket Havannah	,,	1 12 0
Dawson	,,	1 10 0
Noble	,,	1 10 0
Manilla	,,	1 8 0

A sample of 12 of any of the above will be sent on receipt of 4 annas.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber who rejoined the Board on his return from England.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.
By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 30th August, 1883.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the above, NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING therein referred to is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., to enable the Directors to communicate to all the Shareholders a notice by circular of the following proposition, which will be made by Mr. Chonilal Motilal—
"That a sum of Rs. 15,625 be transferred from Reserve Fund Account to Profit and Loss Account to enable a declaration of an extra dividend of Rs. 5 per share to be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th of September 1883, together with the proposed dividend of Rs. 40 per share."
By order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide.
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroughness of construction, workmanship, ease of management and the wide range of work produced. For cash or on the hiring system, with option of purchase. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwer, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

CHEAPEST HOUSE! CHEAPEST HOUSE!! CHEAPEST HOUSE!!! for travellers' requisites, household sundries, provisions, spirits, wines and beer, &c.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, experienced Compounders. Apply personally with testimonials to B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, CARTRIDGES for the Morriss aiming and sighting apparatus. Price Rs. 2 per 100. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

ONLY 2 PUPS REMAINING.—Real Japanese Breeded Poodle Dogs. Really beautiful and handsome. Apply at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, 17, Apollo-street.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS No. 1, (medium size) unrivalled for genuineness, fragrance and finish. A trial will ensure satisfaction, Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard & Co., Fort.

NOBLES (without reeds), per 100 Rs. 1-12, made of the finest selected Trichinopoly tobacco of a delicious flavor and fragrant aroma.—HOWARD & Co., Fort.

WANTED, 2nd class ENGINEERS, Fitters and Boiler-makers to proceed to the mofussil. Apply enclosing testimonials and terms, M. J., care of T. DREWET, No. 28, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome boat shaped PHAETON in thorough repair. Rs. 500, or turnout complete Rs. 800.—K. L., care of T. DREWET.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. ROOMS NOW AVAILABLE.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the Curio Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and hukaback towels, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION.—The most elegant wine and Biscuit-stand, richly electro-silverplated on nickel-silver.—FERNANDEZ and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 6; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, at once, an Ice Engineer to work a ten cwt. machine. FOR SALE, one of Harold and Co.'s 83½ PLANO'S, sweet tone, nearly new. Apply to PROPRIETOR, Jackson's Hotel, Jabalpur.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Merchant Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DRIED-COD FISH, whole or on cut, price 8 As. per lb.—PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case green and Turkey red sarries.
1 " woollen shawls.
1 bale blankets.
1 " twist.
3 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured prints.
1 case Swiss cheese.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 10-30 a.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cavel-street, No. 25, opposite Parsee Agiary, in the bungalow of John Barretto, Esq., the valuable household furniture, the property belonging to a gentleman, the same comprising rich plated ware, crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 light hanging lamps, cruet stands, pickle stands, dining and drawing room, side, pier, dressing, washing, and ladies' writing tables, conversation couches, easy and low chairs, and mahogany pattern cane without arm chairs, side board, whatnots, screen, teapoys, teakwood bedstead, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, rich table ornaments, flower vases, superior photographs and pictures.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice andirare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns, crotons, bignonias, palms, &c., &c., the property of Colonel Sykes, King's Own Regiment, leaving Bombay.
The above are on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 371 of 1881.

GORDHUNDAS WALLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
RUTTONSEY WALLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort, and Waljee Dhurrumsey, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort ..... Defendants

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July 1883, the undersigned will on behalf of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed, and in conjunction if possible with the mortgagees Thackersey Govindjee, sell through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by Public Auction, at the premises, on the 21st day of September 1883, at 4 p.m., the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, bearing new Survey No. 1470, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 761, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 117, which said piece or parcel of land, messuage and hereditaments were formerly in the possession of the said Waljee Dhurrumsey and his tenants, and are now in the possession of Sodabia Simjeon Waljee and his tenants, and are situated on the west side of Withulwady Street in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Dhanna Moorgay, on the south by the property of Sittaram Ballajee, on the west by the property of Kessowjee Dadajee, and on the east by the said Withulwady-street.
For conditions of sale and other information apply to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, within the Fort.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1883.
TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT BYCULLA HOTEL PREMISES.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, Jeevanjee Hormusjee, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large collection of excellent furniture, handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard tables by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, markings, &c., &c., complete.
Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
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the power should be restricted to such officers as District Magistrates and District Judges by virtue of their office. In presence of the extreme animosities which the question has excited, this seems rather a small object to be attained, and the descent from the original proposal suggests something of the trivial results of great efforts. In the first place it may be noticed that such an issue would prospectively affect just nine individuals in India, and most of these at a distant period. Immediately, it would confer a privilege (if so it may be called) upon three native gentlemen—two in Lower Bengal and one in Bombay—and if legislation is justifiable only where a clear case is made out for recourse to it, the condition seems hardly to be fulfilled in this instance. But the objection seems to be valid still further, because of the two native gentlemen whom the Lieutenant-Governor has had recently the pleasure of appointing to districts, one at least will, in all probability, be relieved of his charge in the course of next cold season by the return from furlough of senior officers; and the Bill, by the time it became law, would affect only the one native Civilian in the Bombay Presidency, and possibly one in Bengal. It cannot be pretended, then, that there is any urgency for the legislation; nor in the constitution of the office of the Magistrate and Collector of a district in Bengal is there any necessity for it. It may be asserted beyond contradiction that from the beginning of the year to the end a Magistrate of a district rarely, if ever, thinks of dealing with criminal cases. He has the full power to do so; but his avocations are so numerous and his responsibilities so various in the general supervision of district administration, and in the particular charge which he retains in his own hands in connection with revenue and fiscal matters, that he would never have the leisure to attend to work on the magisterial side, and as a consequence the whole of this falls, by a necessary division of labour and in the regular course of procedure, to the Joint-Magistrate of the district and his native subordinates in that line. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt is now officiating as Magistrate and Collector on the Backergunge district. The Lieutenant-Governor ventures to say that, with the extremely heavy charge of work on that district, he has no time, and probably has no inclination, to touch any work in the criminal courts, and if any case arose there in which a European was involved, the papers would not be put, as Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt asserts, to "the hardship, and inconvenience of travelling to a different district," but would find, in the European Joint-Magistrate on the spot, an officer not only competent to deal with the case, but one who, in the ordinary course of business, would have to deal with it without the necessity of any interference from his superior. This is not always the case: there are some districts in Bengal where Joint-Magistrates are not permanently stationed, but in such places not unfrequently there are European officers of the Uncovenanted Service, who as the law now stands, can exercise jurisdiction over European British subject. The argument based on "administrative inconvenience" is utterly untenable in the present constitution of the Civil Service, and if it is untenable in Bengal, where six out of the nine Native Covenanted Civilians are employed, it can scarcely affect any other administration in the country. Even if the time ever arrives when one-sixth of the majistracy of this province is in the hands of natives—though that is quite a different thing from one-sixth of the Covenanted appointments being filled by natives, and is in itself very improbable—there will be no difficulty in carrying on the administration of criminal justice without any change in the law; but as a question of very remote concern, it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the requirements of very distant circumstances.

The Lieutenant-Governor has little sympathy with that section of the opponents of the measure which represents the possibility of unrighteous judgments leading to severe and unjustifiable sentences at the hands of Native Magistrates, who are supposed to be a corrupt body, biased against the European. If bias there might be in critical cases, there is little justification for any apprehensions from excessive punishments. If we have taught them to respect the purity of judicial administration, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, in these days of railways and telegraphs, no wilful injustice could occur in the remotest corners of the country without being at once brought to light and remedied. Apart, however, from the main objection there are other drawbacks which must be noticed. The surroundings of a Mofussil Magistrate's court are not exactly the surrounding of court at Westminster, or of the High Court in Calcutta. An Englishman, much more an Englishwoman, summoned to such a court frequently has evidence given against him or false charges has to undergo many indignities which a European officer can at once control and check, but which, in a court presided over by a native, find free course and find a sympathetic audience. There is no exaggeration in this, as most persons who have had to deal with such cases can testify; and the absolute distrust which the Europeans in the interior has of such courts, arises not so much from any positive want of confidence in the Magistrate, if left to himself, as from the atmosphere of perjury, forgery, and intrigue which is about him and around him. Beyond this, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to say that there is much greater risk of the failure of justice from a want of nerve in the native to deal in the presence of public excitement with the kind of "troublesome cases" for which these pages refer. The experience of every officer in the country will supply illustrations in which this independent force of character has been found wanting in the natives, and the reports before Government are not unfrequent cases in which a constitutional timidity has led natives to shirk duty because it is difficult. In judicial trials it is a much easier thing to acquit, when the acquittal terminates all enquiry and disposes of a serious embarrassment, than to convict and punish in complicated cases against the resolute determination of a violent Englishman, backed by a strong local opinion in his favour. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask if any head of an administration in India would place a native officer in independent charge of a frontier district. A Bengal in such a position, at any rate, might know all our Criminal Codes by heart, and be actuated by the strictest desire to apply the law of evidence, and yet would certainly fail if a crisis impended from any sudden irruption of frontier tribes. The disqualification referred to is further evidenced by the fact, common to every district, that even native litigants in emergent and difficult cases will ask for the trial of their suits by an English tribunal. It can scarcely be a matter of surprise that we are an object of distrust to the natives themselves should be an object of distrust to Europeans.

The Government of India will scarcely need a more convincing proof of the unqualified repugnance which the European community throughout India entertain towards this Bill than the general reprobation of it which public opinion in various forms has expressed. The strong feelings which the measure has evoked have, it is to be regretted, found not unfrequent expression in unnecessarily bitterness and hostility towards Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would fain hope that this excited feeling in the matter will not influence the judgment which is to decide the fate of the Bill. If he urges himself its withdrawal it is in the conviction that it is not necessary for the judicial work of the country, and that it takes away a privilege which Englishmen in India very highly value. Be it privilege or prejudice which the Englishman asserts here, there can be no question that amongst them the bare proposal to withdraw it has excited a fiercer and more perilous conflict of races than was witnessed after the Mutiny of 1857; and so the work of 26 years, in which every true Englishman and native has welcomed the growth of a stronger mutual regard and toleration for each other, and in which a spirit of charity and forbearance was winning its way to a better understanding of each other's wants, has to be begun over again. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that the work may be accelerated by the abandonment of a measure which should never have been introduced, for its very abandonment will contribute, more than anything else, to the right union between all classes of Her-Majesty's subjects in India, in advancing, through the social reforms which are before us, our common interests in this great Empire.

THE N.-W. PROVINCES GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the N.-W. P. Government writes:—The object of the amendments, as stated by the Government of India, is to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns of British India in such a way as to remove at once and completely from the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) every judicial disqualification based merely upon race distinction. The Lieutenant-Governor, in submitting his views upon this proposition, desires that he may be understood to be treating the various points involved, only as they relate to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. I am to say, then, that the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it expedient in these provinces to throw open to Native Magistrates the jurisdiction over European British subjects to the extent that would be permissible under the Bill. The four classes of persons specified in section 1 of the Bill include, taken together, very nearly the total number of the Civil officers (excluding the Subordinate Executive Services) in these provinces. According to the constitution of the judicial service, there is in each district only a limited staff of officers at any time available for disposing of the important criminal work of the provinces. It follows that very junior officers must occasionally be invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate, their integrity and energy and the supervision of the superior courts being accepted as security for the proper exercise of these powers. The proposed magisterial qualification of eligibility for appointment to be a Justice of the Peace,—namely, that the officer to be appointed must be a Magistrate of the first class, is therefore a very variable test of special fitness to exercise that jurisdiction. It is true that the qualification is a preliminary one only, and that the Local Government may select, from among those Magistrates possessing it, those only whom it thinks fit for appointment under section 1 of the Bill. But the Lieutenant-Governor now doubts whether there is a sufficient stability or security in this discretionary power; since the correspondence and discussions that have taken place regarding the Bill have decited great diversity of opinion, and is not impossible that the Local Government might, at different times, have widely different views as to the proper standard of personal fitness, and as to the various considerations unavoidably and indisputably connected in all countries with marked distinctions of race. " " Sir Alfred Lyall would recommend the entire omission of section 1 from the Bill.

Section 2 of the Bill proposes to make all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, in virtue of office, Justices of the Peace. With regard to this provision, I am now to explain the reason why, after careful deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the opinion stated in the last paragraph of my letter No. 802, dated 27th May, 1882, to the effect that the powers of Justice of the Peace might be conferred upon every native officer, whether a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or a Commissioned Civil Officer in a Non-Regulation Province, who may be appointed to be a Magistrate of a district. In the first place the appointment of a native officer, except on temporary occasions to be Magistrate of a district, would, at least in these provinces, be a substantial recognition of his trustworthiness, capacity, and strength of character. For the District Magistrate, who in these provinces is also the Collector, is the chief executive officer holding large powers and acting under serious responsibilities within a very considerable tract of country. He commands all the executive, police, and revenue officers in the district; and he is controller of, and to certain extent the appellate authority over the magisterial court of the district. Being thus one of the mainsprings of the whole public administraion, the District Magistrate is a member of the most important grade in the whole executive service of the Government in these provinces. It was probably with advertence to this fact that one of these non-official European gentlemen consulted regarding the Bill answered, that if a Native Civilian was appointed Magistrate and Collector, it would make no appreciable difference to him whether or not that officer was a Justice of the Peace. Whenever, therefore, a native civilian shall have been promoted to a position of such trust and influence, it will be both reasonable and expedient to confer upon him the full attributes of his office. For since he is responsible for keeping order within his territorial jurisdiction, and for maintaining the authority of the Government and the law, not only should he be able to deal with persons of every class andcondition, but it would be inconsistent and unwise so to limit his power that he should not be able to use it against a European, even in case of sudden emergency in which he might have to exert his authority personally in preserving the peace by punishing perorder. Moreover, District Magistrates are necessarily so limited in number, that the full extent to which, by including them among Justices of the Peace, the jurisdiction could be extended would be plainly understood and clearly circumscribed, and would not fluctuate with changes of opinion as to the fitness of particular native officers or classes of officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore supports the proposal to amend the law so as to make all District Magistrates, in virtue of office, Justices of the Peace. And from this would follow the necessity of a new distinction between members of the Covenanted Civil Service and members of the Native Civil Service constituted under Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3. It may be thought it has yet time to be proved that the former are likely, by reason of their training in England, to be better fitted than the latter to exercise the powers of Justice of the Peace. But this would be one of those points to be taken into account in appointing Native Civilians to be District Magistrates; since, whether they were members of the Civil Service or of the Statutory Native Civil Service, their personal fitness to exercise all the functions of the appointment would have to be considered.

The foregoing arguments in favour of the proposal to vest District Magistrates, in virtue of office, with jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace, do not, however, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, apply to the proposed investment of Sessions Judges, by virtue of office, with similar powers. Every offence is ordinarily triable only within the district where it occurred; and as the charge must go, in the first instance, before some Magistrate, there are executive reasons why the District Magistrate should not be debarred from receiving and, according to law, disposing of any charge of an offence cognizable within his jurisdiction. But a committal for trial before a Sessions Judge involves few, if any, considerations of urgency or executive expediency, while it is usually as easy to arrange for the trial being held before the Judge of one district as before that of another. The object of interposing, in 1872, the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court between the Magistrate and the High Court was to save the expense, delay, and general disadvantages of sending Europeans from remote districts for trial to the High Court. This is a consideration which is certainly rather losing than gaining force as communications improve, and at any rate there will always be a sufficient number of European Judges in different districts of these provinces to prevent serious inconvenience of this kind. Moreover, under the existing law in regard to the trial and punishment of European British subjects by the Court of Session, the Judge not only possesses jurisdiction stretching over a very wide range of offences, and has power to pass a sentence that may be very severe to a European, but he can also decide whether the accused shall or shall not be sent to be tried by the High Court with a jury. In these provinces trials before Sessions Judges could (except in the few larger stations) be held with a jury, while if procedure by jury were, as a rule, introduced for the trial of Englishmen, Native Judges might be unexpectedly embarrassed. It is, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the anomaly of making a distinction in this respect between European and Native Judges furnishes a sufficient reason for not conferring, in order to give Native Judges the special jurisdiction over European British subjects.

In the final sentence of my letter No. 602, dated 27th May, 1882, the specific recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor was made in the following words:—

"In short, although the Lieutenant-Governor would not, for the present, advise that a Native Covenanted Civilian be invested (except in very special cases) with the powers of a Justice of the Peace until he has been appointed, temporarily or permanently, to be a Magistrate of a District, he would confer those powers on a Native of the Peace on every native officer, whether a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or a commissioned civil officer in a Non-Regulation Province, who may be appointed to be a Magistrate of a District."

Sir Alfred Lyall would attach the exercise of jurisdiction as Justice of the Peace to the office of District Magistrate as a necessary or intrinsic function of the office itself, not of the individual who might hold it; and this would make no other substantive alteration in the law. He would retain the power, now held by the local Government, of appointing, when reasons for it are shown, any European British subject, official or non-official, to be a Justice of the Peace. For there can be little doubt that in certain localities and circumstances it may be advisable, if not necessary, in the interests of the natives of the country themselves, that the Government should have the power of conferring upon European British Magistrates, official or non-official, powers to deal promptly with their own countrymen. If, however, the Government of India was of opinion, upon a more general survey of the bearings of the question throughout India, that Sessions Judges ought to have jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace, the Lieutenant-Governor would be in favour of, on the analogy of the proviso in section 4 of the Bill, the local Government should be vested with discretion to confer, for special reasons, the jurisdiction upon native Sessions Judges who shall have held office for a period stated.

In the correspondence submitted with this letter it is more than once observed that the question of the jurisdiction at present existing regarding action over European British subjects is in no way urgent. With this observation, so far as it relates to these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs. It would be seen from a review of the minutes recorded by the Judges of the High Court, it appears that during the past ten years the average annual number of charges against European British subjects has been 81. Of these cases by far the greater number have occurred in the more important districts, or near large stations, where European Magistrates and Sessions Judges are always to be found, and where, for general administrative reasons, the office of Magistrate and Sessions Judge are not at all likely to pass out of the hands of European British officers. There are at present few European British subjects residing in the interior, at a considerable distance from the principal towns and lines of communication, nor is there any near prospect of their number increasing in parts of the country beyond easy reach of the occupants of these principal centres. On the other hand, the native Civilians now in these provinces are very few. In Oudh there is one Native Assistant Commissioner not belonging to the Civil Service. Of the Native Civilians appointed in 1880 and 1881 under the Statute 33 Vic. In the North-Western Provinces there are two officers appointed in 1880 and 1881 under that statute, and one Civilian who entered the service by competition in 1876. It may be assumed that, even if the Bill were to pass unaltered, the Government of India would expect that before the powers of a Justice of the Peace were conferred upon any native officer of the service eligible, his general capacity and judgment as a Magistrate of the first class would be tested by some years' probation in that class. It follows that, under any circumstances, not more than one or two of the gentlemen just referred to would be soon eligible as Justices of the Peace. And even if the proportion of native Civilians annually attached to this Administration be in future augmented, the number of those who could be appointed Justices of the Peace must nevertheless, for a long period to come, be exceedingly small.

On the other hand, the English community in the North-Western Provinces, on the Bill was published, a natural desire that criminal charges against them should, as heretofore, be inquired into and tried by English judicial officers. To this arrangement no demur, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor can ascertain, is made by the natives of these provinces at large. It is true that some leading native gentlemen, whose views and feelings carry much weight and merit much consideration, distrust, naturally, the principle of removing class differences and race disqualifications, and would wish to see native officers relieved from any such disability. But Sir Alfred Lyall nevertheless believes that all natives of position, possessing judgment, ripe experience, and real knowledge of these provinces, would advise great care in selecting native officers for the exercise of what must inevitably be, in many cases, a difficult and peculiar jurisdiction.

In these circumstances the question of extending to Native Magistrates the power of Justice of the Peace cannot be said to press upon the Administration. But whenever the Government of India determine that it must be settled (and now that the question has been formally taken up it ought to be settled), the Lieutenant-Governor would certainly give the jurisdiction to all District Magistrates, and he believes that this amendment of the present law would fulfil all reasonable expectations and answer all practical purposes.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

The minute by Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is as follows:—

The true, practical problem (and it is under present circumstances one of grave and anxious concern), is how to find sufficient and satisfactory tests of individual fitness in respect of education, ability, and integrity. In the letter of the Punjab Government, No. 703, dated 5th August, 1882, it was assumed that the Executive Government, which has really no interests distinct from those of its European subjects when properly understood, might be trusted, in this as in many other matters of not less importance, to discharge its functions with discretion; and that no one, whether European or native, would ever be appointed a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Sessions Judge, who did not possess the requisite qualifications. Now, however, in view of the anxiety which recent discussions have evoked, it is plain that before public confidence can be hoped for, legal checks must be imposed and statutory guarantees must be given that the persons to be invested with powers over European British subjects are duly qualified.

What those checks and guarantees should be is a question on which there is room for infinite variety of opinion. As already observed, however it is not necessary that we should be here in the case of Europeans and of natives; and in the case of natives I do not suppose that any reasonable objections can be taken to those checks and guarantees at least which are provided in section 2 of the Bill. It would require exceptionally strong arguments and evidence to produce a rational conviction that educated natives who have risen to the position of Magistrate and Sessions Judge, who must therefore have exercised high judicial and administrative functions for many years, and who by virtue of their office have European officers and gentlemen under their orders, are unfit to be entrusted with judicial powers over European British subjects in such cases as Magistrates and Sessions Judges are ordinarily competent to try. It seems to me that no higher or more effective guarantees for intelligence and integrity can rationally be demanded or could possibly be supplied.

Probably, however, it is chiefly in respect to officers of lower standing than District Magistrates that real difficulty is felt; and here I do not think that the provisions of section 1 of the Bill are satisfactory. That section introduces a purely service qualification, which, whatever may be its value as a criterion of intellectual and moral fitness, operates as an exclusive test to disqualify, by a merely accidental distinction, whole classes who may be duly qualified in all essential respects. Such an arbitrary distinction is, in my opinion, open to all the objections of race disqualification, without any of its justifications.

It would, I am inclined to think, be more satisfactory to adopt, with respect to persons who are not European British subjects, some practical test of fitness, such as that which is afforded by the conscientious and efficient discharge of high judicial functions for a given time. Such a principle has already been accepted in determining the qualifications necessary for sundry high judicial offices; and it might, I think, be applied with advantage in the present case. I would therefore venture to suggest that, in place of section I of the Bill, a section should be substituted to provide that the Governor-General in Council and local Governments may appoint to be Justices of the Peace such persons as they think fit, who—

(1)—being European British subjects, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

(2)—being British subjects, other than European British subjects—

(a) have exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for not less than five (or seven) years;

(b) are reported by the High Court of the Province to have exercised those powers satisfactorily; and

(c) satisfy such other conditions (including a thorough knowledge of English) as the Governor-General-in-Council may from time to time, prescribe by rules made in that behalf.

The proposal to require the High Court to certify the judicial fitness of certain officers before conferring on them the powers of a Justice of the Peace, might perhaps be considered as throwing on the High Court duties of an invidious kind. But it is in reality nothing more than the actual practice at present followed, at least in the Punjab, in conferring powers under the Criminal Procedure Code.

As an additional guarantee and satisfaction to the European community, the jury system might, perhaps, be extended to the trial of all important cases affecting European British subjects. But there are several obvious objections to such a proposal. The question, indeed, belongs to quite a different category from the principle of the Bill, and no special remarks seem called for either in respect to it or to the other sections of the Bill, which appear to depend more or less on sections 1 and 2.

Whatever be the form the Bill may finally assume, and whatever the view taken of this proposed modification or of that, I sincerely trust that the settlement arrived at will be a lasting one. If the question be decided on narrow grounds of prejudice or race disqualification, it is certain again to recur, each time probably with race animosities intensified. It is too much, perhaps, to hope that any settlement whatsoever can be effected without further ebullition of race antipathies. But the course which may be adopted will be satisfactory in the degree in which it may be calculated to prevent the reawakening of such feelings in future; that is, in my opinion, in proportion as it excludes considerations of race, or class, or section of service, and imposes tests of individual fitness and qualification.

THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, writing on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of Assam (Mr. Charles Elliott), says:—

First, with regard to the details of the Bill. It will be remembered that the proposal originally circulated was to give the power of trying European British subjects to Covenanted Native Civilians, either before or when they have attained the position of a district magistrate or judge; and Mr. Elliott, in my reply, recommended that such powers should be given to Native Covenanted Civil Servants on the same terms as to their English compeers, and to statutory Native Civilians when they had attained the rank of district magistrate or judge, but dissuaded the Government from abolishing altogether the race distinction between European and Native Magistrates, as a step for which the time is not yet ripe. The Bill has gone far beyond that recommendation. It would make it possible for statutory Native Civilians to try European British subjects when a first class magistrate, and it would give the same authority to native assistant commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces. I omit all mention of native commissioners, because there is no probability of a native cantonment magistrate ever being appointed except as a coadjutor to a European cantonment magistrate; in which case the latter, and not the former, would receive the powers of a Justice of the Peace). The Bill further disqualifies European non-officials and Uncovenanted European officials from receiving these powers. Mr. Elliott could not support any of these modifications. He would not attempt to define by law, which he does not think that the test of having received the powers of a first class magistrate is sufficient; and Mr. Elliott would certainly postpone their conferment on the Civilian to the post of district magistrate or judge had asserted its complete confidence in his capacity, honesty, and discretion. Again, with regard to native assistant commissioners, there are none in Assam; but from his acquaintance with some of those in Berar and Mysore, the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the same rule should apply to them as to the statutory Civilians, namely, that they should not be entrusted to try European British subjects unless the Government has a sufficiently high opinion of them to appoint them deputy commissioners of districts. Lastly, with regard to the jurisdiction of European extra assistants and deputy magistrates, Mr. Elliot would regret to see such a change. There are five such officers in this province who have proved themselves trustworthy and have exercised the powers with credit and discretion. It would be an administrative inconvenience if, for the sake of a scientific classification, such officers were debarred in future from exercising these powers.

If, therefore, in May 1882 the Chief Commissioner had had this Bill before him, he would have been obliged to dissent from the details to which exception has been taken; he would have recommended the omission of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the passage about removing at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions; but he would have advised the power of trying European British subjects are confined to native being—

(a.) Covenanted Civilians invested with the powers of a first class magistrate,

(b.) Statutory Civilians appointed to be district magistrates or judges.

the Bill so amended should pass into law. Many things have happened since May 1882, and in the face of those events it does not necessarily follow that the same advice should be given now which would have been given then.

It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that the Chief Commissioner in May 1882, drew attention to the race antagonism and to the prejudice which is still felt by non-official Europeans against native magistrates, but expressed his belief that the prejudice was dying out, and that the measure then under discussion would not exist to any great extent. Experience has shown that he was mistaken in this prognostication, and that the feelings of mutual distrust appear to be as active as ever. Whether the storm of hostility with which the Bill has been met is entirely due to the Bill itself, or whether some such hostility would have been awakened had the Bill been confined to the provisions previously circulated to Local Governments, is open to question. But whatever may have been the origin of the excitement, there can be little doubt that the opposition now embraces all and every provision of the Bill, and that no compromise, such as a return to the proposals originally circulated, would satisfy the European public, or lead them to look on the Bill with favour.

The question which the Government of India have to decide is, how much weight should be attributed to this opposition, and how far they would be justified in compelling one section of the community to submit to an enactment which they vehemently dislike, for the sake of improving the administration or raising the status of another section. And in deciding this question, they must take into account not only the arguments for and against the Bill, but also the weight and volume of the opposition and its possible effects on the course of Government.

As to the arguments against the Bill, Mr. Elliott holds that the most part based on an inaccurate appreciation of the facts, and are tinged by prejudice rather than by reason. He repudiates altogether the assertion that natives of the class who would be selected for such office are unfit, by reason of the difference of race, to understand the motives or arguments of an accused person of European birth, or that there is the slightest reasonable probability of their misusing their power through malice. The whole history of the working of the civil courts in Assam seems to him a refutation of such arguments. These courts have largely to deal with the interests and quarrels of European tea-planters and landowners; they are resorted to appeals from their decision show that the native judges of these courts exercise their functions, and hold the balance between European and native, with discretion and justice. No doubt a civil court has not the same powers over the person as a criminal court: it cannot order immediate arrest: the consequences of a miscarriage of justice in it are not so momentous to the individual as they would be in a criminal court. But still the powers of a civil court are considerable: it can mulct a man of his property; it can brand him as untruthful or dishonest; it can commit him for contempt of court, or imprison him for insolvency. If, then, there are no complaints about the conduct of these civil courts, but the comparatively inferior native officers over them are admitted to be efficient and independent, it is not reasonable to suppose that the few men who might be selected from these on account of their special ability and high character would, when sitting in a criminal court, misuse their powers to the injury of the Europeans are concerned. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that the matters which come up for decision in a civil court, such as questions of trading custom, of bonds, of loans, and of contracts are, as a rule, more intricate, and require more knowledge of the habits and feelings of the litigant class than the questions which are raised in a criminal trial; and that the whole series of objections which are based on the supposed inferior ability of native magistrates to try such cases seem to Mr. Elliot to be wholly mistaken. He does not accept as probable the idea that criminal courts would be flooded with false charges when civil courts are not so flooded. Indeed, he has no hesitation in adopting the opinion expressed by Mr. Johnson, that the decisions of an able and experienced native magistrate would probably be more sound and accurate than those of a young English Civilian during the first few years of his service in the country.

But though the arguments against the Bill seem weak, there remains the weight and volume of the opposition to it, and that appears to Mr. Elliott a much more serious matter. There is probably no province in India in which it is as serious as in Assam. There are perhaps more European settlers in Bengal (outside of Calcutta) than in Assam, but they bear a smaller proportion to the mass of the population, and their interests, important as they are, are rivalled or overshadowed by other interests. In Assam they form a large and influential part of the population, than in any other part of India, and their interest in the country is more influential and important than the interests of any other class. They are the one intelligent, energetic, improving class in the province; they are the natural allies and assistants of the District Officers; and any event which should set them in determined opposition to the Government would be in a high degree disastrous. The Deputy Commissioner who should be on bad terms with his tea-planters would probably deserve to be condemned for want of tact and managing power, and would find himself hampered at every turn, in court and out of court. Already since this Bill was introduced, the Chief Commissioner has painfully felt the estrangement it has produced, and the delay it has caused in carrying out useful reforms and improvements which were in progress. He thinks, therefore, that it would require a very strong case to justify any enactment which should exacerbate and perpetuate the alienation which at present exists.

No such case can, in his opinion, be made out for the Bill under discussion. The argument of administrative inconvenience is allowed to be a weak one: it does not exist in Assam at all, and nowhere can it become serious for several years. The Chief Commissioner's view is that the Bill, if modified as he has suggested, is a good one, and one which it was right to introduce; but that it is not one of much practical importance, and events have shown that it had better be withdrawn. The step was a step in advance, but not a great one; and it is not worth while to take it, when we see the injurious effects which it has produced, and is likely to go on producing, in other unexpected directions.

This recommendation to abandon the Bill is not made without regret; for the necessity of making any concession to overpowering hostility—any confession of failure—is one which has hitherto been a continuous and successful advance—is a regretable incident. But the Chief Commissioner feels that much larger issues are at stake than the success or failure of this particular Bill. The most painful part, to him, in all this bitter ebullition of feeling has been the conviction that it has not been evoked by the Bill alone, but is the expression of a determined hostility on the part of non-official Europeans to the general scheme of raising the natives of India to a political equality with ourselves and to a fair share in the government of the country. He fears that it is the principle of local self-government that is being struck at under the guise of the "Ilbert Bill": and if that is so, it is a cause for poignant regret that any provisions in the Bill should have been so drawn as to awaken opposition to the principle on which the maintenance and tenure of the government of India is based. Mr. Elliott believes he is in harmony with the feelings of most of his District Officers when he declares that, in recommending the abandonment of this Bill, he does not mean that the Government of India should in the smallest degree retreat from the general lines of policy on which the Bill was based. No one can hold more emphatically than he that our raison d'être in India rests on the gradual elevation of the natives of the country to share its government with us and to take a larger and still larger share in that government as time goes on. He has no sympathy with the argument about the conquering and the conquered race: no permanent Government can possibly rest on such a basis; if the conquest of India was guided by Providence for the good of the country, it can only have been in order that we might introduce a system of government which shall by degrees obliterate the memories of the conquest. The only question is that certain steps should be gradual and tentative, and that nothing should be done which, on a general survey of the whole, seems likely to produce more harm than good. It is Mr. Elliott's opinion that the measure under discussion would, on the whole, produce more harm than good, and he advises its withdrawal. He has seen, during his service in India, many measures of reform taken, and a general advance all along the line; in every case it has never been successful, and the worst thing that could be said of them is, that they might have been stronger or have been taken earlier. It need be no cause of shame to the Government of India to admit that one step in advance has proved premature, and that it must recede for a time from; nor need it be taken as an indication of any change in the general policy, or any relaxation of the desire to govern the country through and for the people of the country as soon as it can be safely and conveniently done.

THE COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite, Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma, expressed the following opinion through his Secretary:—

If the question concerned the province of British Burma only, the Chief Commissioner's advice now would be that the Bill should be dropped. There is no necessity for any change in the law here; opinion, both official and non-official, is hostile to the proposed amendments; and there is not any likelihood of practical effect being given to the law for a good many years to come.

But the case with regard to India is different. After giving the question long and careful consideration, the Chief Commissioner feels it his duty to advise the Government of India to proceed with the Bill. Having regard to the position taken up by the Government in proposing the Bill and to the character of the proposition, it appears to Mr. Crosthwaite that the best course is to proceed with the Bill, making such alterations as may be necessary to meet real and reasonable objections. This is the only course which will leave the Government in a position to put its foot firmly down and to refuse the demands which are sure to be made for further changes in the law.

While he regrets the introduction of the Bill, the Chief Commissioner is at the same time of opinion that few of the objections raised to the Bill are on any substantial ground. He would certainly recommend its abandonment if he thought that his countrymen would be subjected to annoyance or injustice, or if he believed that European capital and enterprise would, with or without reason, be deterred from seeking investment in India. There is no reason for believing that a properly qualified native gentleman sitting as a magistrate will be more likely to be deceived by false complaints or more disposed to give a case against a European than an English magistrate. So far as race prejudice is concerned, it could find a field quite as readily in the decision of civil as of criminal cases. It is impossible to bring against our Civil Judges a charge of allowing their sympathy with their own countrymen to warp their judgments. There is no reason for supposing that the result will be different in the administration of criminal justice.

The whole agitation seems to proceed on the suppositions that the Government will appoint unfit persons to be justices of the peace, and that the persons appointed will be ready to abuse their authority. Experience justifies neither of these suppositions. Hitherto the Government has had power to appoint any European British subject to a field of selection quite wide enough to allow the appointment of unfit persons, but no complaints have, as far as is known, been made against the use of this power. So far as native gentlemen have been entrusted with jurisdiction in cases in which Europeans are concerned they have not been led away by race prejudices. Many Europeans who are not British subjects are scattered over the country, but they have not complained of ill-treatment at the hands of the native magistracy.

There is no reason whatever for apprehending that the Government will abuse the power which it is now intended to give them. The Executive Government will doubtless recognise the inexpediency of appointing a native magistrate to be justice of the peace in a district much frequented by European settlers.

One of the most valid objections brought against the Bill is that which refers to the disabilities which it imposes on the Government. The Government will no longer be able to appoint to be justice of the peace non-official Europeans or European members of the Uncovenanted Service. No doubt this may cause some inconvenience in this future. The inconvenience will, however, be much less than is represented, as all present justices of the peace are unaffected, and the number of Europeans now appointed to the judicial branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is very limited. There is no way of meeting this objection, and at the same time retaining the main principle of the Bill, except by widening the terms of section. Power might be given to the Government to appoint any 1st class Magistrate to be justice of the peace; but in the present state of feeling any attempt to get over the difficulty in this way would be misconstrued. There is therefore no help for it. The inconvenience of excluding in future non-official Europeans and European members of the Uncovenanted Service who do not come under clause (c) of section 1 of the Bill must be accepted.

None of the alterations which have been publicly proposed as compromises that might render the Bill more acceptable to the class affected commend themselves to the Chief Commissioner's judgment. But he thinks that all reasonable objections on the score of danger to European British subjects might be met by adding to section 1 a provision that no one should be appointed a justice of the peace who had not a thorough knowledge of English and did not habitually record his notes of evidence and his judgments in that language. Before a Magistrate is appointed to be a justice of the peace, the High Court might be required to certify that he possessed this necessary qualification. This is the only suggestion for the improvement of the Bill which Mr. Crosthwaite is able to make.

He believes and trusts that once the Bill is passed the agitation will subside, and that English goodsense will perceive the unsubstantial basis on which much of the opposition has been raised.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, writes:—

Assuming that the effectual and impartial administration of justice is the object at which we aim, we must admit at once that *a priori* it is desirable that cases in which Europeans are the accused should be triable by either European or native magistrates, just as cases in which Europeans are complainants already are. To make them triable by judges of one class only, not only seems unfair, but has a tendency to produce actual and positive injustice. A law which should provide that in every case in which a Brahmin might be the accused and a man of another caste the accuser the judge should be a Brahmin, would be condemned by every one. And we must remember too that, as all history shows, a legal disability has a tendency to create or intensify the race difference which it marks. The principle that no class should as such be excluded from the judicial office in cases between it and any other class is one that all must accept.

But this great principle is subject to the proviso that persons fit for the judicial office are to be found, and that the fittest persons should be appointed. In the case supposed in the preceding paragraph, Brahmins might be the only people able to read and write, and might on this account, and with manifest propriety, monopolise the judicial office. The exercise of judicial power is not one of the natural rights of man. All that can be claimed is, that the preference of one person over another should be based on considerations of fitness and not on those of race. And here I think that the English case, though at first sight weak, is in reality strong. That the law should exclude natives altogether looks at first sight utterly indefensible, but in truth, and with some exceptions, the general effect of the law is to secure the appointment of the fittest judge.

That the European is generally fitter than the native to try cases in which Europeans are accused, appears to me to be abundantly clear. Of the total number of such cases a large proportion consists of cases in which a European is the accuser as well as accused, and here clearly the European is the fitter person. As I have said, no one has a natural right to try other people, and no native has the smallest right to feel aggrieved because such cases are not entrusted to him.

Turning to the cases in which the accused is a native, I think that the judge should usually and preferentially be a European, for the plain reason that we know so much more about natives than they do about us. The English magistrate is a man who has come to spend his whole working life in India; the native magistrate is at best one who has spent two or three years at College in England. Owing to caste restrictions and to the native custom of secluding women, the two races are debarred from that intimate association with one another which would make either thoroughly competent to try the other. But the separation is not the work of the European, and at all events the mere fact that he lives from 25 to 35 years among natives, and though not in the eye of the law domiciled here, makes India his home for the best port of his life, gives him an advantage over even the Native Civilian who has obtained his place by competition in England.

The logical issue of the struggle between the principle that race distinctions are to be condemned, and the principle that the fittest judge—in the present case ordinarily the European—is to be preferred, is that the disability now imposed by law on natives should be removed, and that it should be left to the Government to select fit persons who would usually be Europeans. Government would usually select Europeans just as (to take an illustration), although Civilians are eligible, it almost invariably selects military officers for the post of Cantonment Magistrate. But while feeling is so excited it cannot be hoped that Europeans will trust Government in this matter. They may consent to surrender some of their existing privileges, but they will certainly demand that those which they are permitted to retain be secured to them (as at present) by law. They will not leave the selection of fit persons to the judgment of the Government of the day. Some other solution of the difficulty must, therefore, be looked for.

It appears from the Bill that, in the opinion of the Government of India—(1) all District Magistrates and Sessions Judges may be regarded as fit persons; (2) that fit persons may be selected from among officers in any part of India; (3) that a Magistrate belonging to—The Covenanted Civil Service; the Statutory Native Civil Service; Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; and Cantonment Magistrates.

In the first of the above proposals I entirely concur. I would claim this concession as a mere matter of justice to Native Civilians. As the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley said, it is a necessary corollary to their admission to the service. Apart from this, the proposal would have my entire support. In the case of those whom it will include, we shall have the assurance that most of them have been educated in England, that all know English thoroughly, and are men of experience, judicial and other. Government does not entrust every one with the charge of a district or the duties of Sessions Judge, and it would be a monstrous thing to allow a European to say that a man occupying such a position should not be trusted to try him.

And in the case of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, the argument based upon considerations of administrative convenience is, as Sir Ashley Eden showed, immensely strong. I am far from being inclined to make too much of this argument. I would not abrogate a privilege to highly valued by Englishmen in order to make administration convenient. In the opinion which I formerly submitted, I was careful to say that the question of the privileges of the European British subject was one which, from history behind it, and not one to be decided by reference to considerations of convenience. But cert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

THE reports regarding the weather and the crops throughout the country have been of a very satisfactory nature during the week under review. In some parts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajpootana, where a failure of the food crops and consequent scarcity appeared imminent, timely showers have fallen, and prospects have greatly improved. The outturn of the monsoon crop is expected to be below the average, but the outlook on the whole is favourable. This has tended to create a more healthy feeling in business generally, and both our Import and Export trade show signs of animation at no distant date. In Wheat and Seeds there has been rather a better enquiry at hardening prices. Cotton has been firm both for ready parcels and new crop for forward delivery. Freights have been somewhat steadier, but the cargo offering for shipment is small, while the tonnage on the berth is considerably in excess of present requirements. In Imports, there is a better feeling in the native circle of dealers, but the actual business taking place is on a restricted scale owing to native holidays and the absence of enquiry from the consuming districts. Money is more stringent and Government Paper has experienced a further fall. Shares have also been weaker on account of reports of political complications between France and China in the East, which would put a stop to our shipments of local Yarn to the Chinese markets in the event of a war breaking between the two powers. Exchange has remained steady, and closes firm at about the rates ruling seven days ago.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th instant, shows the following alterations :—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O. Rs.	35,86,078	.. Rs.	45,896
Do. do. Branches ,,	23,53,605	Rs. 16,234	..
Other Deposits ,,	1,67,51,987	99,725 ,,	..
Cash Credits undrawn ,,	4,28,763	.. ,,	1,59,535
Govt. & other Authorised Securities ,,	60,20,363	.. ,,	49,896
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ,,	13,18,142	.. ,,	23,222
Loans ,,	74,80,237	3,07,651 ,,	..
Bills Discounted ,,	1,22,90,828	.. ,,	1,91,897
Cash Balances with Correspondents ,,	9,65,255	3,01,888 ,,	..
Cash & Currency Notes. ,,	91,76,551	.. ,,	4,34,960

From the above return the Cash Balance seems to have fallen about 4½ lakhs, but there is an increase of 3 lakhs in the balances with Correspondents. The Loans and Bills Discounted taken together show an increase of about one lakh. The demand for accommodation is greater, and it is not improbable that the Bank's rates of discounts, &c., will be raised on Wednesday next. In Calcutta, too, money is reported to be tight.

EXCHANGE for the mail opened steady at 1s. 7 9-16d. for demand Bank Paper and 1s. 7 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Wednesday being a native holiday, the Banks were closed, and on Thursday the result of the sale of Council drafts became known. Eleven lakhs in Telegraphic transfers were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 7 17-32d. This led to a quiet but steady tone, and late in the day the tendency was firmer—forward telegraphic and demand was obtainable at 1-32d. better than ready, and private paper was also stiffer as a fair amount was offered for sale. The next day the feeling was quiet but firm, without any alteration in rates. On Saturday and Monday there was scarcely any noticeable change. The feeling at the close is firm owing to the tightness in money, but rates show very little change when compared with those of the preceding week :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7½d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7 13-16 to 1s. 7 27-32d.
France, do.	Fcs. 2·09½

The business during the week has been pretty fair for this period of the season. Both demand and forward Bank bills were done to a moderate extent, but Mercantile paper has by no means been large. Bar Silver, although unaltered, say 50⅛d. per oz., appears to have been in good demand in London, and the shipments reported to the East for the week amount to £100,000 for Bombay—£40,000 in Gold are also advised as being shipped for this place.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker on account of tightness in the Money market, and rates have further declined about ¼ to ⅜ per cent. We quote :—4 per cents. Rs. 99 to Rs. 99½ ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—Some Bank of Bombays have been sold at the reduced rate of Rs. 757½. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 825. There has been very little doing in Press shares. Sales have been made of Berars at Rs. 625 ; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 925 ; Forts at Rs. 3,000 ; Mofussils at Rs. 460 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 665 ; and Volkarts at Rs. 810. Mill stocks have been weak owing to reports of a probable Franco-Chinese war, and rates have given way in almost all instances. At the close, however, the feeling is rather better with a slight recovery in values. Business has taken place in Alliances at Rs. 955 ; Coorlas at Rs. 925 ; Dhurumseys at Rs. 735 ; Hindustans at Rs. 1,140 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,235 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,125 ; Khandeish at Rs. 980 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,425 ; Mazagons at Rs. 240 ex-div. ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,570 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,120 ; Orientals at Rs. 755 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 280 ; Sholapores at Rs. 1,570 ; Southern Indias at Rs. 545 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,050. In Miscellaneous Companies there has been a great excitement in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares, which have risen to Rs. 4,500 per share for the original and Rs. 915 for the second issue. Treacher and Company and Kemp and Company's shares have been in good demand, and have advanced to Rs. 1,240 and Rs. 360 respectively

Since the departure of last mail our market has been dull for all descriptions of goods owing to native holidays and the want of enquiry from the consuming districts. As the rains in most parts, however, have been favourable, dealers feel a good deal of confidence, and expect to see a revival of demand very shortly, but it must be borne in mind that stocks in their hands are still very large, and any immediate improvement prices cannot therefore be looked for.

In *Local-makes* the business transacted has been of a retail character.

Yarns.—There is little or no enquiry for English manufacture, stocks of which are in excess of present requirements. Local-makes continue in fair request for the Chinese markets, but without any change in prices,

METALS.—*Copper* remains steady at Rs. 44-12 per cwt. for *Brazers*. *Yellow Metal* is also in good enquiry, and some sales "to arrive" are reported to have taken place at Rs. 35-7 per cwt.

COALS.—In the absence of transactions we have no change to report in prices.

COTTON.—The firm nature of home advices has led to an improvement in the demand here, and dealers have been enabled to enhance prices about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The reported business has not, however, been on a large scale. New Cotton for forward delivery has been in some enquiry, and rather high rates have been paid by buyers. Sales of Good New Oomrawuttee were made at Rs. 171 to Rs. 175, Ginned Khandeish at Rs. 177, and Good Machine-Ginned Broach at Rs. 204 per candy—all for March delivery. The state of the growing crops throughout the districts is satisfactory, and the young plants are said to present a very healthy appearance. Provided no unseasonable weather causes further damage, the outturn is expected to be good.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	1,838	4,150	5,106
Since 1st September	17,22,558	18,52,728	12,68,234
,, 1st January	15,40,188	16,00,144	11,30,432
Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,312	9,752	7,934
Since 1st January	11,68,576	13,31,209½	8,30,813
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	721	1,805	1,680
Since 1st January	72,195	70,699	60,570

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F. d. dec.
Oomrawuttee, F. G.	Rs. 170	= 4·46
Do. Good	,, 164	= 4·31
Do. F. G. F.	,, 157	= 4·14
Dhollera, F. G.	,, 170	= 4·46
Do. Good	,, 162-164	= 4·31
Do. F. G. F.	,, 156	= 4·11
Machine-Ginned Broach	,, 179-180	= 4·71
Bengal, Good	,, 136	= 3·63
Western, Good	,, 156	= 4·11
Do. F. G. F.	,, 150	= 3·97
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	,, 165	= 4·37
Compta	,, 145	= 3·83
Oomrawuttee Good (New) March.	,, 176-177	= 4·69
Machine-Ginned do. (,,) ,,	,, 206-207	= 5·39

WHEAT.—The advices from home have been anything but encouraging. There was, however, a fair enquiry here for export, and a good business, chiefly in Pessie descriptions, has taken place at improved rates. Catha is for the moment neglected. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34 per candy ; Yellow Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½ ; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27 ; Catha Rs. 24½ to Rs. 24½.

Linseed has been somewhat excited owing to increased demand for shipment and the limited nature of stocks on hand. The reported purchases are on a pretty large scale, and dealers at the close are asking Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

Rapeseed was quieter in the early part of the week, but as some exporters appeared in the market later on, sellers became firm, and business in all descriptions was done at hardening rates. Guzerat Rs. 8 per cwt. ; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10 ; Brown Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2.

Gingelly Seed.—Small purchases of Mixed for February delivery are reported at Rs. 33½, and of White for January-February at Rs. 36½ per candy.

Poppy Seed closes firm at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt., at which some small sales have taken place.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares,	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	775½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	97,500	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	..	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	..	333½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	65½
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	500	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	595
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.s	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	955
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	37
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	..	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	760
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	735
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	880
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	940
Golam Babe S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	770
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,140
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,290
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	580
Juller Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,231
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,125
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	141
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	3,075 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,075
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,425
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	240xd
Morarjee Goculdas	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,570
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,120
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	755
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	370
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,570
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	545
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835xd
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,050
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,130
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	625
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	300	500	500	..	75
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,535
Fort Press Co.	150	225	8,500	350 p.s.	3,000
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	..	330
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	460
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	222½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	665
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	50	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450	50	..	60	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	59
Bombay Saw Mills	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	113B	100	100	Rs. 5	116 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,500
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	915
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000		200 3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds		...	...	6 p.ct.	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	86
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	360
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 10	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25		nil.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-9
Carolas	,, 233
Mexican Dollars	,, 222½
Five-Franc Pieces	234
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	Rs. 106-5 & 106-8
Gold Leaf	Rs. 19-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-13-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-11-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	140
Paris Municipal Loan	197
Port Trust Bonds	97 to 97½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 8th September as compared with the statement of 1st September :—

	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,31,834	55,86,078
Do. do. at Branches	23,37,371	23,53,605
Other Deposits	1,66,51,862	1,67,51,987
Post Bills	21,678	20,949
Cash Credits undrawn	5,88,298	4,28,763
	3,76,56,143	3,75,65,675
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	60,70,259	60,20,363
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,41,364	13,18,142
Loans, on Security of do.	71,72,606	74,80,237
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,491	2,480
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,24,85,725	1,22,90,828
Stamps	3,067	3,046
Dead Stock Rs. 5,53,753		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,45,000	3,08,753	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,60,367	9,65,255
Cash and Currency Notes	96,11,511	91,76,551
	3,76,56,143	3,75,65,675

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Ladakh, 1,942 tons, Captain A. Delargy, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 41,057 maunds salt.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain C. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta, brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Akola, 315 tons, Captain A. Wandt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (30th Aug.), with a general cargo, and 61 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rochampton, 1,390 tons, Captain R. Sanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (9th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,550 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co.

THE steamer Mand Hartmann, 1,070 tons, Captain E. McDowell, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Moulmein (25th Aug.), brought a cargo of timber and rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain A. Magenis, will sail to-day for London via Kurrachee, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Aden.—Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw nine friends and three children, Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee, Mr. N. S. Reubin, Serjeant Whitehead, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawson ; and 36 deck for Kurrachee and Aden.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Rochampton (s) ..	Sanderson ...	Cardiff, Aug. 9.
	Akola (s)	Wendt	Zanzibar, Aug. 30.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Goalpara, Magenis, to London, &c.

Ship Ladakh, Delargy, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lepanto, to Antwerp.

Schooner Ann and Mary, to Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Mount Tabor s—17 cases lime juice, 33 cases sherry, and ginger wines, claret and champagne, Robert Browin.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—30 cases glasswares, Hassum Ahmed ; 16 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyebjee ; 100 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee ; 46 bales papers, S. A. S. Dawood ; 13 cases hams and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 13 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim ; 2 cases beads, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 30 cases liquors, Green Read ; 150 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 216 cases wine and spirits, Treacher and Co ; 5 cases gin, Bolton and Co.

Ethiopia s—20 cases eau de cologne, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Hydaspes s—47 cases beads, G. Angeli.

FROM HULL.

Lepanto s—250 barrels alum, Esmaljee Allibhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—30 kegs iron wire nails, Abdoolcadur Hubtubhoy ; 73 packages glasswars, Tyebally Sumsoodin ; 50 cases blue color, Nuserally Surufally and Co ; 49 cases pot paper and 130 kegs iron wire nails, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 20 cases glass ware, Rajee Sewjee and G. Cullianjee ; 4 cases toys, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St. Bernard s—128 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 436½ cwts bones, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 52 bales wool, Choonilall Balchordass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwat ; 51 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 135 bales hemp, Bhugwandass Runchordass ; 29 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdass.

Knight of St. Patrick s—3,003 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 830 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—22 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 bundles ivory, Abdoola Lelani ; 16 bundles ivory, Mahomed Hajee Adowjee ; 7 bundles ivory, Shewnathroy Funalall ; 4 bundles ivory, Peer Mahamed Moosa ; 29 bundles ivory, Abdoolraman Khan Mahamed ; 4 bundles ivory, Joonus Hajee Abdoolraman ; 12 pieces and 20 bundles ivory and 4 cases moye teeth, Ebram Passinie ; 1 case moye teeth, Essa Thawar ; 12 bales silk, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Newminster s—7,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mount Tabor s—500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

California s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 308 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—7,000½ cwts poppyseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,050 cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Geelong s—55 bales twist, Dadabhoy Rustomjee ; 67 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—93 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—39 bales cotton and 30 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 61 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 100 bales twist, Shriram Sewdutroy ; 101 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund ; 14 bales twist, Mahomed Oosman and Co ; 34 bales twist, Hajee Ellasally ; 95 cwts sumada stones, Fuzerally Moosabhoy ; 30 cwts cloves, Jannabacus Noormahamed ; 60 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 bales twist, the A. I. S. and W. Co ; 65 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales twist, E. I. Mooleshund ; 200 bales twist and 21 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 105 cases sharkfins Currimbhoy Ebram ; 22 bales grey shirting, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 357 chests opium, the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s—48 bales twist and 5 bales grey shirting, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 60 bales twist, the New D. P. S. and W. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Nelson, Surg., on duty, from Secundrabad.

September 9.

Baxter, Lieut., Glastershire, from leave, from Poona.
Daly, Lieut., Glastershire, from leave, from Poona.
Home, Capt., Rifle Brigade, from leave, from Poona.
Sparks, Lieut., West Riding, on leave, from Nowshera.

September 10.

Glencross, Major, L. Fusiliers, on duty.
Dunn, Lieut., R. W. Fusiliers, on leave, from Dum-Dum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Nelson, Surg., on duty, to Erinpoora.

September 10.

Ramsay, Lieut.-Col., King's Own Borders, on duty, to England.
Bingham, Capt., Ord. Dept., on leave, to Poona.
Merriman, Lieut., R. Lancester, on leave, to Poona.
Challoner, Capt., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 12th instant, at 9 p.m. All members, especially recruits, are requested to attend. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

The range at Colaba will be available for practice on Friday evening next, the 14th instant, members wishing to shoot must give notice of their intention not later than 2 p.m. on the day of firing, in order that markers may be provided.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. Adjt., B.V.R.C.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1499 Knight of St. Patrick (s), Shiell.
1443 St. Bernard (s), Davey.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1884 Cathay (s), Mails, September 13.

FOR HAVRE.

1135 Newminster, Webster.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2214 California (s), Young.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1109 Bertie (s), Newton.
1123 Ortelius (s).

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1359 Charles Worsley, Morgan.

FOR ANTWERP.

1871 Lepanto, (s) Jones.
1494 Mount Tabor (s), Maxwell.

FOR PORT SAID.

1555 Castle Eden (s), Gray.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1289 President Garfield (s).

FOR CALCUTTA.

1390 Empress of India (s)—(Repairing.)
1513 Ellora (s), Warman.
1314 George Skolfield, Hall.
1070 Mand Hartmann (s), Dowell.

FOR SINGAPORE.

— Ta Hongkong, Barudt.

FOR KURRACHEE.

448 Scindia (s), Abrey.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

905 Avoca (s).
943 Java (s), Lewins.

FOR CHINA.

1835 Geelong (s), Case.

FOR JEDDAH.

1591 Clan Forbes (s), Ellwood.
1354 Clan Lamont (s), Jones.
1391 Rochampton (s).

REPAIRING.

1323 William Symington (s), Tyson—From Bombay to Hull.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1872 Altnacraigh (s).
1831 Linsnacrieve (s), Williams.
1132 Lucinda (s), Carc.
1637 Regal (s), Abbott.

WOODEN SHIPS.

187 Ann and Mary, Evans.
437 Europa, Chadborne.
970 Ireland, Robert.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
189 Ceylon (s), Pendoled.
— Clive (s), Powell.
— H. M. S. Investigator.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1340 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
915 Tanjore, Nicol—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irby, Stewart—Liverpool, July 2.
1272 Arethusa, Niven—Liverpool, July 11.
1879 St. Margaret, McPherson—New York, July 12.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—New York, July 27.
1582 Valiant, Gardner—New York, August 1.
1302 Rajamahal, Roberts—Liverpool, August 11.
1354 Magenta—London.
966 Iris, Evans—Liverpool.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein, July 7.
511 St. Leon—Mauritius, July 11.
— Antianivaro—Mauritius.
285 May Queen—Mauritius.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

2165 Red Sea—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal September 1.
2600 Raffaele Rubattino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Sept. 1—Rubattino Co. Steamer, October 1—Left Aden 7th inst.
1711 Italia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal September 4.
1095 Canton—Marseilles—Left Suez Canal September 4.
1729 Wistow Hall—London—Left Suez Canal September 4.
1700 Bokhara—Aden—Left Suez Canal September 6—Mails August 24.
— Berenice—Trieste—Left Suez Canal September 8—Austrian Lloyds.
2252 Rohilla—London—Left Suez Canal September 8.
1355 Clan Stuart—Calcutta.
1585 Clan Cameron—Mauritius.

EXPECTED.

2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool—Aug. 21—At Bisbon leaky.
2333 Aston Hall, Liverpool—August 28.
2042 Florida, Cardiff—August 30.
1571 Lombardy, Venice—September 3.
4183 Malabar—Portsmouth, September 4—Troops via Cape.
2213 Hispania—Liverpool—September 4.
1862 Verona, London—September 5.
4183 Euphrates—Portsmouth, September 8—Troops via Cape.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.
1641 Preston—Cardiff.
1719 Lord Warwick—Rangoon.
2667 Ballarat—Australia.
1988 Nepaul—London.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool.
1667 Saxmundham—Rangoon.
1629 Gwalior—Venice.
1728 Venetia—Venice.
1325 Craigton—Cardiff.
— Venetia—Venice.
— Surat—Venice.
— Kaisar-i-Hind—London.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VORWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SO

TELEGRAMS.

EARTHQUAKE AT BUSHIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, SEPT. 10.

A telegram from Bushir reports that three slight shocks of earthquake were experienced there on the 8th instant (Saturday) between eleven o'clock and midnight, and another stronger one at 8-23, on Sunday morning. The direction of the last shock was from east to west, and its duration two seconds.

EFFECTS OF THE JAVA ERUPTION.

The effects of the Java eruption are traceable in the Indian Ocean. Two sections of the Persian Gulf cables were faulty between the 27th and 30th ultimo. At Kurrachee the tides were extr mely irregular on these days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

The German Admiral has received orders to collect a Squadron at Hongkong, and take a cruise round the Treaty ports.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

LISBON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 8th instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	3¾d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4 per cent.	85¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	50⅞

Arrivals—Scawfell and Manilla.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, September 9.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, September 10.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·3

THE Cathay, leaving on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., will be the last mail-steamer to leave on Tuesday this season. The following mail will not leave Bombay till the 28th inst.

THE names of Justices Norris, Wilkinson, and Prinsep, of the Calcutta High Court, appear in the list of passengers booked for London by the mail-steamer Cathay, leaving Bombay on Tuesday next.

THE breach caused by the rains on a portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Palej and Chamargaum, has been so far repaired as to allow of carriages being shunted across by a number of coolies employed for the purpose. There is no interruption of through traffic, and the damage will very soon be thoroughly repaired.

THE Australian papers announce the marriage of Miss Louise Pomeroy and Mr. Arthur Elliott at Sandhurst (Victoria) on the 30th July. At night they played in Romeo and Juliet. Miss Pomeroy's representation of the lovesick maiden is described as having been admirable in every respect, and Mr. Elliott's Romeo as an unqualified success.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that "the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia reports that H. E. the Wali of Baghdad has announced, under date 17th July, 1883, the issue of an order prohibiting the export of melted butter or "ghi" from his Vashalic. The order does not apply to stores of the commodity purchased at Amarah 21 days before its publication."

ACCORDING to a newsletter from beyond the frontier, received by the Lahore paper, His Highness the Amir Abdul Rahman reached Kabul on the 28th ultimo.

SAYS the *Madras Mail* :—"We have just received a post-card, without signature, conveying the following important information :—'Last evening Colonel Prendergast and the officers Royal Engineers gave Colonel Brine a dinner at the Madras Club. He left this day for St. Thomas' Mount and Pondicherry.' The writing is, curiously enough, not unlike that of Colonel Brine himself."

ANOTHER Calcutta *mehter* has got himself into serious trouble. A man employed in that capacity by a Mrs. Mary Norton was convicted the other day by the Officiating Presidency Magistrate of indecently exposing himself to the complainant's daughter, 7 years old, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE Hindus and Mahomedans of Agra have of late, like their respective co-religionists in some other parts of India, shown signs of hostility towards each other. Ill-feeling was aroused, it appears, by the Hindus asking for certain privileges in connection with their "cow feast," to which the Mahomedans raised such strong objections that the Magistrate refused to grant them. The relations had become considerably strained, and the Hindus, "were bent upon taking all their investments out of the hands of Mussulman workmen who had taken any part in the movement; when a few sensible men of either party called a meeting with a view to "try and bring about a friendly feeling, and to re-establish peace and tranquillity among them." The meeting, which was held last week, was largely attended by members of both communities, and there is a fair prospect of a *modus vivendi* being established.

"DAVID NUNEZ CARDOZO, known as Dave Carson," appeared at the Calcutta Small Causes Court last week in quite a different character from his favourite one of the "Bengali Baboo," namely, as defendant in a suit in which a Mr. Bancroft sought to recover from him a "a brown bull-terrier dog," alleged to be the plaintiff's property and to have been stolen from him in February last. Mr. Bancroft proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he purchased the dog at an auction sale in Calcutta in August, 1882. The animal was described in the catalogue as "Jack, a powerful bull-dog, warranted to kill a jackal single-handed," and the price he sold for was Rs. 20. Mr. Carson had bought the dog from a soldier in February, and another soldier was called to prove that his comrade who sold the animal (and who had since gone to England) had had it in his possession since before Xmas last. The judge made an order for delivery of the dog to the plaintiff, in default of which Mr. Carson was to pay Rs. 20, and costs of the suit.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes a memorandum, which the late Colonel Drever appears to have left behind him, on police administration in the Madras Presidency. The *Mail* remarks :—"We presume that few will have the hardihood to contend that the present condition of the Madras mofussil police is very satisfactory, or that it has not sadly deteriorated from what it was in its palmy days under Sir William Robinson. Few, again, will deny that some action is urgently needed if the efficiency of the police is not to become a thing of the past. We could tell some stories of the force which would be not unamusing, if the state of affairs they point to were not too serious a matter for jesting. We trust that Colonel Drever's "memorandum"—in this case literally a voice from the grave—may rouse the attention of the powers-that-be to the necessity of doing something, and that soon. Colonel Guthrie has now a fine opportunity before him. He is in the prime of life. He is vigorous, mentally and physically. He has, we believe, the courage of his opinions. We know that Colonel Drever had a very high opinion of Colonel Guthrie's abilities and powers. Let the present Inspector-General, then, prove that Colonel Drever's opinion was well founded, and try to bring back the Madras Police to what it was in its best days."

THE *Statesman* writes :—"It was a fatal mistake on the part of our countrymen at the outset of this agitation concerning Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to outrage as they did the native community into hostility. There was nothing whatever in their desire to retain the right or privilege of being tried by magistrates of their own race to provoke native opposition, for the feeling is a universal one. Thus there is a strong feeling of dislike in the North-West Provinces to the presence of Bengalee judges and magistrates in the Courts of those provinces, and a similar feeling exists throughout the Central Provinces against native magistrates from Hindostan. We have ever looked upon it as one of the chief drawbacks to our rule that we are obliged to appoint European magistrates and judges to preside in our police courts and courts of justice. So deeply have we ever sympathized with the people in this matter, that our journalistic life has been largely devoted to its redress. We would have the whole magistracy of the country native, if we possibly could, and the judges also. We would go further, and would never appoint a Bengalee magistrate or judge to any province that was not Bengalee, observing the same rule all round, and in the case of every province, in so far as it was possible to do so. No native of Bengal will ever make so good a magistrate or judge in the Punjab as a native Punjabee."

WITH reference to the opinion expressed by one of its correspondents, that a minister of religion should be a doctor of medicine, the *Bombay Guardian* remarks :—We cannot say that we agree with him. In pioneer work it is well that the missionary should have some knowledge of medicine, though even here it should not be obligatory. No such rule is laid down in the Bible ; on the contrary, there is a division of labour, even as regards spiritual work ; some are called to be evangelists, some to be pastors, some to be teachers of the young. So in the medical profession, one is a dentist, another an occulist, one is a surgeon, one is a physician, &c., &c. The body and the soul are intimately connected, but it does not follow that the man who preaches the Gospel must know how to cut off a leg, or remove a cataract."

WRITING from Haiphong, Aug. 1, the *China Mail's* correspondent says :—Mr. Burnell, the special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, arrived from Hongkong by the Namvian. There are now three English and two French representatives of the Press in Tonquin, and the minds of the authorities, civil and military, appear to be considerably exercised in consequence.

INDIAN ayahs may be seen often enough about London, but they are not so familiar to people residing in the rural districts. A Madras paper hears that a lady, writing from a small town in Surrey, complains that her ayah is "so stared at," and that "she has quite a crowd of boys following her sometimes." "I heard a man remark one day, 'There goes one of Cetewayo's wives.'"

PEOPLE going to or through Paris just now, says the latest *World*, ought to see a remarkably interesting tribe of Cingalese, who, with their elephants and other appurtenances, are exhibiting, and being exhibited, at the Jardin d' Acclimatation. There are over thirty natives and ten elephants encamped in one of the enclosures, and living exactly as they do at home. This is an exhibition that would "draw" powerfully in London if a suitable place could be found for it—*faute de mieux*, the Crystal Palace.

A NATIVE complication is reported to have arisen on Taviuni (Fiji Islands) of which it is somewhat difficult to foresee the outcome. It is said that Ratu Lala, the Roko Tui Cakaudrovi, wished to build a Wesleyan church, and for this purpose, under the power vested in him by the *lala* system, requisitioned the services of the people. To this request the Catholic section, by the direction or with the sanction of the priests, demurred, and resisted all pressure brought to bear upon them to compel obedience. They expressed a willingness to obey the chief in all other lawful things, but this they held to be a matter of conscience justifying their refusal. The chief has responded by refusing them land to plant on and by placing them under other serious disabilities, and the matter has been represented to the Government.

RECENTLY we quoted a few instances of the operation of "lynch law" in America. But probably the quickest lynching on record took place a short time ago at a place called Hurricane in the State of Arkansas. The town has been aptly named, judging from the tempestuous passions of its inhabitants. "A resident mercilessly brained his daughter because she had determined to marry one whom he violently disliked. Scarcely had the body of the unfortunate girl grown cold before the neighbours were made aware of the tragedy. They immediately organized a vigilance committee proceeded to the murderer's house, subdued him after a short but severe struggle, and hanged him to his own doorpost, and left him there."

AN American paper tells a wonderful story of a lunatic, who is stated to be an inmate of the Stockton Asylum :—

The crazy man, Roger Williams, is about twenty-eight years of age, tall, and of extremely slender build. He is a graduate of an Eastern college of high repute. Overwork in his profession prostrated his strength, and he gave evidences of consumptive disease, and there was also a wasting away of blood and tissue that left him almost a skeleton. A young medical student suggested that Williams should submit to an experiment in transfusion of blood, in the hope that he could gain sufficient recovery. No one could be found who was willing to be bled on behalf of Roger, and a calf was suggested as the blood-supply, but finally it was decided to sacrifice a cat, or a whole colony of cats. The operation was performed, the blood being taken from a number of cats, and injected into the veins of Williams. The experiment was to an extent successful. The man gained strength, and had hope of ultimate recovery, but soon he began to brood over the consequences of incorporating the blood of cats into his own system, and so heavily did it weigh upon his mind that his friends feared for his sanity. He refused to go to bed, saying that he believed he was being transformed into a cat ; and preferred to sleep on a rug before the fire. At night when not asleep, he would wander about the house jumping the garden fence until tired out, when he would climb to the roof and perch on the chimney. During the examination he showed a wonderful proposity for jumping, several times running on all-fours and springing over the doctors. Once he jumped through the window, taking the sash with him, and until he was put in a strait-jacket he could not be kept still. All the time of his antics he kept up an ear-piercing mewing, and at the sight of dogs became frantic. It is not certain whether the cat blood set him crazy, or whether a pre-existing mental weakness fastened upon the incidents of transfusion, set him completely crazy.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Wooldridge, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport in the Bombay Presidency, is about to take furlough to England next month. It is probable that Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, who stands next to him on the list of Transport officers, will act for Colonel Wooldridge during his absence. The Transport Department bids fair to become one of the most popular branches of the Staff. It is well paid, the work is of a more pleasant nature than that of the Commissariat proper, and when active service is going on the transport is sure to be required at once. So that the department offers pleasant occupation in time of peace, with the certainty of employment in time of war.

NOTHING seems to have been decided yet as to what Bombay officers are to attend the Bangalore camp of exercise, though in Bengal a number of names have been given of those selected. If it be true, as stated, that only a limited number of commanding officers, and commanding officers only, will represent the regimental element of the service, we think it is a mistake. It does not follow that the commandant of a battalion is, in virtue of his position, the officer best qualified to benefit by the lessons to be learnt at a great camp. In most corps there are one or two officers who make a study of their profession, and who have a special aptitude for drill and tactics. It is from among these that the choice should be made, and their reports of the manœuvres would be a good test of their ability. If necessary to select commandants for the Bangalore camp, they should be allowed to take their adjutants with them, so that these young officers might enjoy and improve the opportunity of witnessing field operations on a large scale.

REFERRING to the new orders about Cavalry uniform for Bombay, we think the disappearance of the familiar—and very handsome—blue and silver from the Bombay Cavalry will certainly be regretted, though the new uniform seems well adapted for the Cavalry as a body. Let us hope that the change will be final. One of the commonest and most reasonable complaints amongst officers now-a-days seems to be that they are constantly being put to the expense of getting new uniform. The light blue and silver is now to be replaced by dark green and gold with red kummerbund ; helmets are to be worn, but for regimental parades chapeaux are to be covered with the native officers' lounges. The whole thing looks well on paper, but we shall doubtless hear how it answers when it comes to be taken into wear. It seems that all the regiments of Bombay Cavalry are now to be dressed exactly alike, and in this case the somewhat gorgeous trappings of the Sind Horse will disappear from the scene.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain Geo. Scrivenner, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Major-Genl. John Watson.	Rev. A. Quinlan.
Lieut. W. A. Watson.	Mr. A. Heimann.
Mr. A. Phillips.	Mr. C. G. Bradbury.
Mr. J. Gabbett.	Major and Mrs. Glencross.
Major A. B. Portman.	Mr. J. Carey.
Hon. G. H. P. and Mrs. Evans and 2 infants.	Mr. Maurice Leslie.
Mr. J. H. Barry.	Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie.
Capt. Hon. C. D. Home.	Miss Thorpe.
	Dr. W. Kiernander.

FOR VENICE—Mr. W. Menzell.

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s. s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, sailing on 18th Sept. :—

FOR LONDON.

Hon. C. J. Wilkinson.	Hon. H. T. Prinsep.
Hon. J. F. Norris.	

FOR VENICE.—Mr. A. F. Sleeman.

The s. s. Australia, Captain F. Alderton, sailing on 28th Sept. :—

FOR LONDON.

Col. and Mrs. W. M. Willoughby.	Mrs. Cordeaux and 2 children.
Mrs. Conyn.	Mrs. Jones.
Maj.-Genl. R. H. Sankey.	Miss Jones.

The s. s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, sailing on 5th Oct. :—

FOR LONDON.—Miss Boyle.

The s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 12th Oct. :—

Col. and Mrs. A. E. Campbell.

PENSION AND RETIRING SCHEME FOR RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My name having been brought forward by your correspondent "One of Them," in regard to the Railway Servants' Pension Scheme, will you kindly permit me to make a suggestion for the consideration of the Supreme and local Governments, viz., that some such scheme as that unanimously approved by the employés of the G. I. P. Railway should be adopted, not for the benefit of the servants of any particular company, but in the interests of railway servants generally throughout India ?

That some such scheme as that referred to has been greatly wanted for years there can be no denying ; and it is surprising that such an influential body as the railway servants should have allowed the matter to remain in abeyance so long, especially when the boon is enjoyed by nearly all Government servants in India. Of course, no new scheme could be made applicable to heads of departments who are within a few years of retirement. To these officers special retiring allowances might be granted, this being a concession which they have fairly earned by many years' devotion to duty. I think it is tolerably safe to hazard the prediction that were Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson to take measures to obtain the general adoption of a comprehensive scheme for granting pensions and retiring allowances to railway servants in India, their names would go down to posterity as having been instrumental in getting justice done to a large and deserving portion of the community. In conclusion, I may mention that applications have been made to me for the prospectus of the abovementioned scheme by the directors of various railway companies in Australia and America, where it has been favourably received, and the advantages of a general pension scheme for railway servants fully appreciated.—I am, &c.,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

Bombay Club, Sept. 8.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in your paper of this date signed by "One of them," complaining of the absence of some better provident fund than is now in operation on the G. I. P. Railway, or Life Insurance Society to which the employés of the Railway Company could subscribe, I would remind them that there will shortly be established a provident fund, a loan fund, and probably a building fund, in connection with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, which will meet the wants of the railway employés at a minimum cost, combined with all the advantages that union with a society formed upon a basis such as that adopted by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association referred to can give.

The Insurance Companies of this country, as elsewhere, exist, in the majority of cases, for the benefit of shareholders ; but any fund started in connection with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India will be entirely for the benefit of subscribers, the principle being that of self-help. I would therefore suggest to "One of them" and his fellow-servants that they join the E. and A. A. Association at once. Forms of application may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. F. C. Brewin, Mazagon.

This is the age of associations, and over and over again it has been proved most conclusively that a body of men united for mutual protection create by such union the best safeguards not only against want and destitution when the breadwinner is laid low, but also promote and conserve a healthy public opinion when the interests and privileges of the workingman are in danger from whatever cause.

ANOTHER OF THEM.

Sept. 7.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE following case was heard before his lord ship and a common jury :—

FRAUD UPON THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Goolam Hussen Hassan Ali, a Borah, was charged with having, in February last, attempted to cheat Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Accountant-General in charge of the Paper Currency Department, by falsely pretending that he was the rightful owner of two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each. He was also charged with having, in December, 1882, falsely pretended to have lost the halves of the two notes in question ; with having induced the Assistant Accountant-General to pay to him Rs. 200 ; with similarly cheating Mr. E. Gay, the Accountant-General ; and with having instigated or abetted some person unknwnon to cheat the Paper Currency Department. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that it was a generally known fact that a person losing a currency note or a half of it, or having in his possession a note so multilated as not to be current among merchants, would be paid the value of it on giving satisfactory proof of ownership to the Currency Department. Before paying the money, the Currency Department handed to the claimant a printed form containing certain questions to be replied to by him. The first claim in respect of these notes was made, on the 8th December last, by the manager of prisoner's Bombay firm, in the name of Adam Ali Sultan Ali, Begumpura, Surat, the name of the prisoner's firm there. The usual printed form was given to the person at the Currency Office. The prisoner presented himself at the office subsequently, and in the printed form which was given him he made specific allegations to the effect that, in December last, he transmitted from Surat to his manager in Bombay two registered packets containing the values of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, numbered respectively M. 6644169 and M. 6644197. He affirmed that the first of those packets was lost ; but that the second one was received by his manager, in whose possession it was. According to instructions given, he produced, on the 8th March last, a certificate from his manager, and some correspondence took place. The prisoner also produced an envelope bearing the post-mark, dated 2nd December. The envelope was no doubt a genuine one ; but it was used fraudulently in order to support the claim he had made. Subsequently it was discovered that the half-notes alleged by the prisoner to be lost were in the Paper Currency Office, having been left there on the 22nd November last by one Sewlal Motilal, who claimed them as his property. It then became clear that the notes in question could not have been in the prisoner's possession in December ; and the only conclusion to be drawn was that the statements made by him in the printed form were false. Prisoner did not look like one of the criminal classes ; but had doubtless been led away by the temptation to get Rs. 200 without much risk, as he thought.

Mr. Thomas Thomas, a clerk in the Currency Office, said he looked to claims made in respect of missing, mutilated, and mismatched notes. He registered the claim made by Sewlal Motilal on the 2nd November, 1882, in respect of the two half-notes, and also the claim made subsequently by the prisoner. In cross-examination, witness admitted he had never seen the prisoner personally in the matter. On the 8th February last, the day on which the prisoner's manager made the claim, witness discovered that he had the other half-notes.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said mutilated notes, half-notes, &c., remained in his possession until the claims made in respect of them were disposed of. On claims being preferred, he collected what evidence he could, and made a report to the Commissioner for Paper Currency, asking for his instructions as to whether the claims should be entertained or not. If sanction was accorded for payment, the claims were paid, six months after the sanction, under a bond of indemnity.

Eduljee Bhikajee, a clerk in the Paper Currency Office, said that the prisoner's manager, on presenting himself at the office on the 8th February, claimed only Rs. 100. On witness asking him why he claimed that amount only, when he had lost Rs. 200, he said that if Government would give him Rs. 100 he was content with it.

Nanabhoy Balajee Sunderjee, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, solicitors, said he filed in the printed form which the prisoner had received from the Paper Currency office, to his dictation. In cross-examination, witness said that, besides the firm at Surat, prisoner had branch firms in Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden. He did a large business, and witness had always known him to be a respectable man.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in examination by the judge, said.—I admit having put my signature to the declaration dated 22nd February, 1883. I gave the instructions written above the signature. I do not contend and don't know if these notes were my property. I don't know anything about it. I know that the notes were sent from Surat to Bombay in December last. I was in Surat at the time. I admit having sent notes of the value of Rs. 200. I don't know if they are the notes which form the subject of this inquiry. As to the declaration of the 27th February, I say that my moonim and I went together, and from what my moonim told me, I gave instructions to the clerk. My moonim is now dead. His name was Goolam Hossein Sultan Ali. (At the suggestion of Mr. Budroodin.) I was in the habit of receiving currency notes in halves from up-country. I kept no memorandum of the numbers of notes I sent in halves. (At the suggestion of Mr. Jardine.) After I had sent the notes for Rs. 200 to Bombay, I received an acknowledgment from my moonim of the halves which he is said to have received ; but I am not in the habit of keeping the acknowledgments.

Mr. Budroodin urged on behalf of the prisoner that there was no identification of the half-notes which his client sent from Surat with the notes then before the court ; that the prisoner was in the habit of receiving half-notes from up-country, of which he did not take down the numbers ; that the instructions he gave to the writer of the declaration signed by him were based on the information given him by his moonim; and that it was incredible that a respectable merchant in the position of the prisoner, having several branch firms in different places, could have committed a fraud in respect of a small sum of money.

Several witnesses as to character were called on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Jardine replied at some length, after which his lordship summed up the case to the jury. They retired for consultation at 10 minutes to 5 p. m., and on returning into court in forty minutes, delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty on the counts of attempting to cheat, dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and giving false information to a public servant,—at the same time recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his old age.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the offences of which he had been found guilty were offences of a grave character—being offences against the currency—and that even taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury to mercy, on account of his old age, he could not pass upon him a less severe sentence than two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The court adjourned at 5-30 p.m. until to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

THE MISSIONARIES AT INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you have favoured us with so much of your space in your issue of 21st ult. (which came into my hands only the day before yesterday), I hope you will grant us a little more ; for, though you may not have intended it, you have confined yourself almost entirely to telling what has been, or can be, said against our cause, and it is only fair that your readers should also see something of the other side.

You have quoted from the Durbar's and Sir Lepel Griffin's letters clauses meant to indicate that our preaching is offensive to the people of Indore, and likely to cause "a serious row between the people and the preachers ;" and to this idea your own judgment of the case seems due. But if you will kindly look again at our pamphlet, you will see that the opposition has never come from the people, instead of which they have time and again been forcibly driven away from listening. On the particular occasion which brought things to a climax, I happened to be in Indore and accompanied my Indore colleague to his work, and thus could add my testimony to his. The people, when driven away from one place, followed us to another—a vacant spot to which we went, so as to remove all pretext for disturbing us, as our hearers as well as ourselves would be off the street. Some of them spoke up against the action of the police in interfering with us, and they stood by us till scattered by the policeman's baton.

It is a great mistake, and argues not only want of acquaintance with our work, but a very low estimate of our commonsense, to suppose that our preaching must be of such a kind, and conducted in such a manner, as to excite the animosity of our hearers. It largely consists of the presentation, which we believe to be the truth, and which we feel conviction to the mind and conscience of our hearers for the time, of the very same truths which we should urge on an assembly of unconverted Europeans. We seek faithfully to speak the truth in love, and the people generally hear us gladly. In our street preaching we, as a rule, refuse to be drawn into argument, that we may avoid all risk of disturbance from the heat which might thus be generated ; requesting any who may be disposed to dispute, either to come to our house or to invite us to theirs, or to arrange for a discussion in some suitable place where this danger would be avoided.

As a matter of fact, the only disturbers of the peace have been its supposed preservers ; and, whether he meant it or not, there was more meaning than appears on the surface in Sir Lepel Griffin's reply to the Durbar, that "should such take place it would . . be discreditable to the police arrangements of the city of Indore." Had he continued to answer in the same way, how much trouble would have been saved to all concerned ! As a venerable missionary writes me, who has laboured for nearly forty years in a district the wild excitement of whose idolatry is known the world over, "it seems they profess to dread a breach of the peace if street preaching be allowed—the merest pretence imaginable. Here are we in —— and for three score years bazaar preaching has been carried on, and a breach of the peace never known !"

It is not fair to quote, as a precedent against us, the injudicious action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the Salvation Army ; for not only does one such wrong fail to justify another, but the cases are dissimilar. The Salvation Army was prohibited only from processions, with banners and music, in certain streets. We are prohibited from what ? Not merely processions, &c., in certain streets, or in the whole city, or even street preaching—the idea you seem to have had when writing—but from all teaching of Christian truth in any way, even in schools, where there is no possibility of a disturbance of the peace, for no one need send his children unless he chose, and selling books, for which surely no one will give his money unless he wants them.

Sir Lepel Griffin's recourse to Scripture for an argument, however suggestive, was rather unhappy. The same spirit which led him (when 20 boys and some of their parents requested my Indore colleague to open a High School, in place of the one about to be closed) to refuse "to allow the starting of a mission school," perhaps blinded him to the fact that the Apostle Paul, while willing to endure all necessary hardships, did not hesitate to avail himself of the advantage he possessed in being a Roman citizen, but repeatedly claimed, and obtained, the recognition of his rights as such, in one case even setting us the example of appealing to the Emperor himself.

He would like to deny that we have any "rights" in the case ; and there are found some to sympathize with him. Is this the extent of their boasted enlightenment, their free thought, their love of liberty, and so on ? We claim no right to interfere with the liberties of others, to compel them to confess what we teach, or even to listen to us. But it is our right to perform the duties of our religion. And one of these—a most prominent one, and most emphatically commanded, though, alas, so little recognised by many who call themselves Christians—is to make known the glad tidings of salvation to every human being. To quote from one of Sir John Lawrence's noble school—and would that all who claim that honour were as worthy of it—("Pictures of Indian Life," p. 216) "no liberty can be truly so called where the liberty of delivering such a message is not allowed, and the countries in which this freedom is denied are in the worst of slaveries." We hold that Her Majesty is Empress of all India, that her Proclamation as Empress made that slavery impossible in India, and that "it would be a strange 'anomaly' indeed, if the British Government would not secure, in its own feudatory States, that religious liberty on which it, with other Governments, insisted in the constitution of new European States, which are in no way subject to them." But what we most earnestly wish is that the Maharaja himself, "whose authority we desire to recognise in every proper way," may come to see the matter in its true light, and heartily grant us, and all his subjects, the liberty we crave. Every utterance of the Press which will help him to do this will be a real kindness to all concerned.

J. FRASER CAMPBELL.

Mhow, Sept. 6.

THE *Bombay Guardian* writes :—We mentioned lately that a Cashmiri youth had been baptized by the Canadian missionaries at Indore, and had gone to Ahmednuggar and there before a Magistrate had declared his voluntary adhesion to Christianity. A local paper publishes a long letter on the subject from which it appears that the father of the boy followed him to Ahmednuggar and induced him to return with him to Indore. The father is in the service of the Maharajah of Dewas and was at Indore for a two months' change. According to this letter the boy seeks to justify himself to his friends by throwing upon the missionaries the blame of having taken advantage of his ignorance. "Mr. Wilkie took him to the church, sprinkled water on him and asked him to say 'Yes' to the queries put him." "A missionary at Ahmednuggar took him to a Magistrate and made him give a statement on oath which he did not understand, and which he was not in the position to confirm." All this seems to us absurd on the face of it. A missionary must be out and out a fool who thinks that any thing is gained by baptizing one who does not really desire to be baptized, and a Magistrate must be singularly incompetent who allows a young man to swear to that which he does not understand. Judging from the statements made, the probability is that the young man had favourable impressions of Christianity, without deep convictions, and had not the faith which overcomes natural timidity.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from the Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, rebutting the statements made in the letter above referred to. The young man is close upon 18 years of age, and had been for years visiting the missionaries.

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of the much desired boon ; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning ; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless ; but M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims ; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hard working profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular brush of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez —Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated ; people are so fond of saying what they think new, as Agesilas phrased it, "First, that it is not true ; secondly, that it is against religion ; thirdly, that everybody knew it." But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made ; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Departure of the English Mail, 5 p.m.
Band, King's Own, Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rochampion (s), from Cardiff ; Akola (s), Zanzibar.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of August, 1883. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

Rs. 100 prizes.
1 an. 223749
½ an. 029256
Rs. 10 prizes.

2 ans.	1½ ans.	1 an.	½ an.
013677	033341	021306	026546
015364	035739	026295	040362
029583	056300	215500	
	065302	274091	
		281070	
		379253	

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

Overture	Rosamunde ..... Schubert.
Euphonium Solo	Concert Aria ..... Williams.
Valse	Southern Breeze ..... Meissler.
Fantasia	Scotch Melodies ..... Bonnisseau.
Morceau	English Patrol ..... Asch.
Valse	Visions d'Amour ..... Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Assyria and the s.s. Africa entered, and the s.s. Scindia left, the dock yesterday.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st September, was 1,62,792 maunds, and in money Rs. 28,683, as compared with the corresponding week of 1882.

GAMBLERS.—Muckun Moorar and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Cavel-street on the night of Saturday. They were all convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Passoo Toocaram, *alias* Deen Mahomed, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child, and also a cotton *dhotur*. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—At the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, on the application of the Advocate General, Mr. W. Maidment, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department of the Secretariat, was exempted from service on the jury at the present Sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Abba Appa, aged about thirty years. Deceased died from the effects of injuries he sustained through the frame of a steam hammer falling on his legs while he was at work in Messrs. Fraser and Miller's iron-works at Frere-road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was

to Dr. Jardine. The letters, in point of fact, were sent to Dr. Scott and not to Dr. Jardine.

The question as to why they were not sent to Dr. Jardine was objected to, but allowed to be put by the Court.

Examination continued.—The letters were sent to Dr. Scott as being the proper channel.

The words proper channel objected to, and disallowed.

Examination continued.—After sending the letters to Mr. Hastie, I saw him at my own house in Dum-Dum. There was a conversation about these letters. When I had that conversation with Mr. Hastie, Mrs. Walker and Miss Small were at Darjeeling. I know the Leslies. They lived next door to me in Dum-Dum. I have known them since they have come to live at Dum-Dum about two or three months. A lady of the name of Mary Leslie wrote a letter to Mrs. Walker.

I told Mr. Hastie that it was very important that these letters should be forwarded to Scotland with the object of superior authority investigating the matter, as the charges contained in the letters were of a serious nature. Mr. Hastie asked me if I believed them to be true, and I said I believed them to be true. That was the general purport of the conversation. I think I said that I was prepared to send them myself to Dr. Scott, if Mr. Hastie did not. There is nothing else that I can recollect now. I not only said that the letters were true, but I could prove them to be true; that I was responsible for the accuracy of the letters. I told Mr. Hastie that I had made enquiries of a certain Miss Gordon through Mrs. Walker; that I would send Mrs. Walker to the Leslies to know whether the young lady was truthful. I think Miss Small arrived here in December, 1881. She came out as an assistant Superintendent, or as an assistant to Miss Pigott. That, I think, was her designation. Immediately on her arrival, she went to Miss Pigott's 105, Bow-bazaar, the Orphanage. I suppose she stayed there about two months. That is my impression. She came over very often to see me, but her things remained there. I don't think she was there over two months.

Questions as to whether Miss Small had made any communications to other people about Miss Pigott, objected to by his lordship.

Mr. Gasper would, however, put the question in a form which probably would meet with his lordship's approval. "Are you, Colonel Walker, able to say whether Miss Small had despatched letters through you to Scotland, complaining of Miss Pigott's conduct."

Colonel Walker.—I know she had despatched letters through me.

Mr. Hastie was present sometimes at the reading of these letters, but he always objected.

Mr. Jackson.—I object to that. (Question allowed.)

Witness.—Mr. Hastie said, "Do not send the letters."

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—I believe it was in May 1882 that Mr. Hastie said, "Don't send the letters." I did not, beyond seeing the letters of the persons who had sent them and hearing from my wife, have any conversation with any other person with reference to Miss Pigott.

Ann Udale Lambert Walker, said I am the wife of Colonel Walker. I have a sister, Georgiana Small. I know the society of the Ladies' Scottish Mission Association. Indeed, I know a great deal about it. I have been a member of the Association. I became a member by subscribing to it. I commenced to be a subscriber in 1870, and my subscription continued up to 1877. I was in Scotland on the 2nd of June, 1883. Whilst in Edinburgh I attended the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. I went there on the 29th of May to hear a discussion, or debate, as it is called, about the Calcutta Orphanage. (Question as to what the debate was about, objected to.) I read an account of it in the papers. The *Scotsman* had a more correct report than the Edinburg *Courant*, but the report in the latter paper is substantially correct. I received certain letters or communications in August last. I received them from Miss Oliver, Miss Augier, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard Leslie. Mary Leslie is Mrs. Leslie, not Miss Leslie. When I received those letters, I took copies of them, as I intended to send them to Dr. Jardine. I left the copies in my husband's charge. I wrote a letter on a piece of paper and attached it to the copies, and addressed it to the Revd. Mr. Hastie. I had no communication with Mr. Hastie about them. I wrote to Mrs. Leslie after I saw Miss Oliver's letter. Miss Leslie's letter was in answer to mine. Before going to Darjeeling and after receiving these letters I had no communication with Mr. Hastie. Not a single letter or communication did I receive from him during the time I was at Darjeeling. I left Darjeeling on the 17th November. I handed these letters to Colonel Walker with certain instructions. I did not hear from him until I went to Darjeeling. Did not see Mr. Hastie till a week after my return from Darjeeling. I first learnt about the letters having been sent to Dr. Jardine on my return from Darjeeling. I remember getting a communication in the shape of a post card from Mr. Hastie. I destroyed it on the 6th July of this year, when I left for England. I destroyed it with several papers connected with the mission, as being of no use. Miss Pigott was then dismissed, and I destroyed the papers, because I did not wish to burden myself with them. Witness stated the contents of the post-card to be as follows:—"My dear Mrs. Walker,—The letters you sent me surprised me very much. As the head of the institution, I felt it my duty to send them to Dr. Scott, of the Foreign Mission, and not to Dr. Jardine, to whom they are of no consequence. Need I say how sorry I am they ever fell into my hands." Witness added:—The whole of the last sentence was italicised. It was signed "W. H., General Assembly's Institution." Miss Small had written letters to persons in Scotland about Miss Pigott. Mr. Hastie was present when Miss Small spoke about sending the letters to Scotland about Miss Pigott. He said: "Don't sent the letters; wait." I inferred from that, that he meant wait till she knew better.

That was simply the inference she had drawn from the word wait.

Examination continued.—Miss Small was assistant to Miss Pigott. I have been to see Miss Small often at 105, Bow Bazaar. She stayed there from the middle of November to the 8th of February continuously. Miss Small had related to me matters concerning Miss Pigott about the end of December, 1881. She had then told me only about one matter. Before my receiving and sending the letters, others besides Miss Small had made complaints against Pigott. Mrs. George, wife of the chaplain in Chinsurah, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, and many others; some of them, people whom I had met in the train and whose names I don't know, also Mrs. Leslie. Miss Small was with me when the letters were sent, and she knew about the letters.

Mr. Gasper wished the witness to state whether, as a matter of fact, it was she who had requested Mr. Hastie to send the letters.

His Lordship.—Whether Mrs. Walker was hasty, impetuous or otherwise in sending those letters, is not the issue before me, and we have nothing whatever to do with what she had done. When there may be a suit against her it will be time enough for us to consider the part she had taken.

Mr. Gasper was led to think that his lordship anticipated a suit would be brought against Miss Walker. He did not think there was any likelihood of that.

His Lordship observed that Mr. Carruthers was his authority on the subject.

His Lordship to the witness.—You are the author of this printed fly leaf?

Witness.—Yes, I printed some 180 copies of it and distributed them. I sent some to Scotland. I don't know how many I had sent.

His Lordship.—I believe you have since learnt that the matron at the head of Romish Mission, you speak of in that production, is not the sister of Miss Pigott? A.—I have since learnt that the person alluded to is not the sister of Miss Pigott.

His Lordship.—Did it not strike you to make certain enquiries before you wrote that?—A. I believed they were relatives by the name being the same.

His Lordship.—At the time you wrote that (July 1883) you knew that Miss Pigott had gone home to meet certain charges that were made against her, and there was a committee appointed to investigate those charges. A.—I heard that she was exonerated.

His Lordship.—When did you hear that? A.—I learnt it by telegram.

His Lordship.—You wrote it after the receipt of the telegram. A.—Yes.

His Lordship.—I suppose you were annoyed at he being exonerated. I don't think this is a matter to laugh about. It may amuse you, but I think it is a rather serious matter.

Witness.—I wrote it because I was vexed that the ladies in Scotland should support such a mission.

His Lordship.—Why did you not write in your name?

Witness.—The thing was so notoriously known an spoken about that I did not think my signing my name would have any weight.

His Lordship.—You must know that an anonymous publication could have no weight, and the document would have commended itself more if you had put your name to it. It is evident that you had an animus against Miss Pigott, as you thought your sister had been dismissed on her account.

Witness.—My sister was not dismissed. She resigned and declined to go back.

His Lordship.—The Ladies' Committee had declined to entertain any questions with regard to her reinstatement. They recorded a resolution that they declined to re-open the question as to taking her back.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow (this day) at 11 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

271-83—Shapurji and T.—Ruttonsey Vurdhman & another vs. Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Hore, C. and B.

274-83—Payne and C.—T. F. Punnett vs. Damji Jadowji and another—Smith and F.

277-83—H. Bicknell—Isac Alcock and others vs. Dadabhoy Jamsetji and another.

281-83—Prescot and W.—George Lockhart and another vs. Heerji Hunsraj and others—J. C. Cama.

To speak to the minutes of an order.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadas vs. Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurji and T. and Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

135-81—Balkrishna and B.—Vasaundas Purushram vs. Assumul Soonderdas and another—Part heard.

103-83—J. C. Cama—Haji Khan Moosa and others vs. Abdulla Ali and another—R. M. Sayani.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khurjee Soodick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Shapurjee and T.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupal Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

438-82—In person—(a pauper) Gungabai vs. Crustna Manokji—In person.—Part heard.

528-81—Tyabji and D.—Khudiajabeboe and others vs. Jaitha Dewjee and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper) Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.

588-80—Shapurji and T.—Pranjiwandas Nuthoobhoy and another vs. Nagji Jaitha—Tobin and R.

462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D. S. Kemp vs. Manockji Cursetji Shroff—J. C. Cama.

585-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

459-82—In person—Cuandoobhoy Cassumbhoy and others vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.

455-82—Tyabji and D.—Futtehali Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Ahmed Ahmad bin Syed Hussen—M. M. Munshi.

84-82—Cleveland, A. and A.—Pestonjee Jews ass vs. Jamsetji and another—Shapurji and T. and C. L. and G.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th instant.

THE TIME-BALL.

Read letter from Messrs. Lund and Blockley, dated 24th August, asking permission to continue the Harbour Time-ball electric wire to their office, and offering to pay all expenses that may be incurred in complying with their request. Read letter from the Superintendent, Government Observatory, dated 28th August, stating that no interference with the telegraph line from the Observatory to the Time-ball tower can be permitted, that the wire is in perpetual use, and that it is absolutely essential that it should remain exclusively under the control of the Superintendent of Time Communications. He suggests that if Messrs. Lund and Blockley wish a private wire for time signals, they should refer to the Telegraph Department, and that if they desire some special arrangement for controlling the Rajabai clock they should apply to Government in the General Department.

Resolution.—A copy of the letter from the Superintendent, Government Observatory, should be forwarded to Messrs. Lund and Blockley, who should be informed that, for the reasons given in it, the Trustees are unable to comply with their request.

THE "IBIS" CRANE AT THE DOCK.

Read letter from Messrs. Lang, Moir & Company, dated 30th August, stating that they have a boiler weighing 9 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. in the Clan Forbes, and that they will probably have to use the "Ibis" crane to land it. They point out that the landing rate up to 8 tons is Rs. 3 per ton and over 8 tons Rs. 10 per ton, and they ask that they be allowed to pay at the rate of Rs. 3 per ton for 8 tons and Rs. 10 per ton for the excess.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret their inability to advise Government to allow any departure from the sanctioned rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Memo. to Traffic Manager, dated 1st September, directing him to continue to allow coal and firewood to be stored in Mody and Carnac-bunders only on the written pledge of the importer that he will, at his own expense, remove his coal or firewood at any time on receiving three months' notice.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th Sept., 1883.	For week ending 4th Sept., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	21
" " out of "	15	17
" transported	10	7
" attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 3rd Sept., 1883.	For week ending 3rd Sept., 1882.
Vessels entered	6	7
" left	6	10
" remaining in dock	13	7

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	£ 7,018,100
Balance to be remitted from date to 31st March, 1884	£ 9,281,900

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.—A Calcutta paper learns that the long proposed repairs to the Mint building will be commenced by the Public Works Department shortly, or as soon as the copper works now in progress are finished. During the interval all works are likely to be suspended with the exception, perhaps, of that of receiving bullion tendered by the public, and all supplies of coins will probably to be made to the Currency Department from the Bombay Mint.

MADRAS.

THE ADAM MEMORIAL.—An immense derrick, about 64 feet in height, has just been completed at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, at a cost of Rs. 500, for despatch to Ootacamund, to be used in raising the ponderous pieces of granite of the Adam Memorial, which have already been despatched to their destination from the local School of Arts.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

WOLVES IN FARIDKOTE.—A correspondent writes:—Faridkote has not yet become proverbial for its wolves: but the following incident will shew that it possesses its share of them. A pair of bloodthirsty wolves have been prowling about every night in the station yard for the past month: evidently attracted thither by the fact that a pet fawn was kept there. On Tuesday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the mischievous pair appeared as usual, and made a most determined and daring attempt to carry off their coveted morsel. Although the fawn was secured by a cotton cord to the bed on which it was lying, with its keeper also sitting on the bed with his back towards it, one wolf seized it, and easily breaking the cord, made off with it, followed closely by the other, and the horror-stricken keeper, who, throwing a stick at it, made it drop its prey. No sooner was it dropped than the other wolf (despite the shouts of a number of men who, aroused by the keeper's noise, turned out to the rescue), immediately seized it, and carrying it for about a hundred yards, was at length compelled to drop it. By this time the men had come up, and succeeded in frightening away the marauders. The poor fawn which was an affectionate little pet was then secured; but it died after lingering in extreme agony for about six hours.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIR EVELYN BARING SCHOLARSHIPS.—Scholarships in the name of Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring in the Albert and Victoria Colleges respectively, at Lahore, have been founded by the Reform Association in grateful appreciation of Sir Evelyn's interest in native progress. The members of the Reform Association know how to appreciate the services of such men as Sir Evelyn Baring.—*Journal of the Anjuman.*

THE NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

AMONG all the industries of this busy age few are more wonderful than those of the novel-writer and the novel-publisher. Week after week and even day after day, from the month of October to June, and even, indeed, in an intermittent fashion, through the holidays, production goes on, till the spectator does not know which to admire most—the fertility of the minds which bring these novels into the world or the appetite of the public which absorbs them. For ourselves, we are forced to retire defeated from the task of reviewing them all. Parliament is verbose, lawyers are argumentative, foreign affairs will persist in being interesting; and among these the novelist is inevitably crowded out. But yet this immense literary output is a considerable fact in contemporary history, of which it is well to take account. It is a good thing to pause now and then, especially at such a period as the present, when the stream is somewhat slackening, and to ask what is the prevailing character of our fiction, whether any new genius has lately emerged, how the old favourites are acquitting themselves, and whether any change of manner or of the point of view is to be detected in the novels that people read. One fact at least will not be disputed, though it is not pleasant to have to admit it. We have no unquestioned leader among us; no Dickens, no Thackeray, no George Eliot—no one, in fact, to whom the title of a really great novelist can be unhesitatingly applied, though we have many writers of eminent talent high up in the second class. Again, no change in the days to come over the spirit of the English novel, at least from within. "John Inglesant," indeed, which had such a success last year, was a novel of a kind that had not been seen before—the religious and philosophical novel on a historical framework. But though the book counted its readers by tens of thousands, it has fortunately had no imitators; a fact for which those who admire Mr. Shorthouse's talent and know how difficult it is to make philosophical speculation interesting cannot be too grateful. Such impulse towards new fields and new methods as our writers have lately received has come, not from our own regions, but from America—from the subtly-shaded miniature painting of Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James. For the future historian of letters it will be a fact worth investigating, that in Europe and in America this age has seen both in art and letters, a notable up-growth of the realistic spirit, and that the word seems to have gone forth simultaneously to the painter to paint only what he sees and to the novelist to write only what he has felt or has observed. The delicate American writers, whose charm lies chiefly in their refinement, would hardly like to be compared to M. Zola; but the fundamental theory of both is the same. Both train his utmost to get at what he believes to be the truth of the situation; and though, thanks to the difference in national character, the *roman naturaliste* takes very different forms in the two languages, the desire to see things as they are is at the root of it in both.

Descending from generalities to the particular novels of the year, who find none that stands out pre-eminent, though some half-dozen have high claims on the reader. Last year we had "John Inglesant" and "Democracy," both books of distinct individuality, unlike anything that had been written before; the one presenting the eternal problems of the world in a manner full of freshness and charm, the other raising the political pamphlet to the level of pure literature. No new writer has this year become so conspicuous as the anonymous author of "Democracy" or as the unnamed author of "John Inglesant," or, indeed, as the author of that brilliant trifle "Vice Versâ." Perhaps, among the new writers, the two that demand the most attention are the nameless authors of "Mrs. Lorimer" and of "My Trivial Life and Misfortune." The former, which has the advantage of being in two volumes instead of three, has been before the world some months, and has been quietly winning its way into notice as a piece of work at once solid and subtle. The plot, indeed, is feeble, and one's feeling when the heroine, instead of marrying her lover like a sensible woman, gets up a kind of sentimental *In Memoriam* passion for her first husband—who never was very much to her in the flesh—and takes to visiting the poor and dying of typhus by way of moral discipline, is a feeling of simple exasperation. But the portraits throughout are admirable, especially those of the old uncle and aunt in their country vicarage, a pair worthy of George Eliot herself. The other book that we have named is very different indeed from this, and much less pleasant; but its undeniable cleverness and some mystery about the authorship have caused it to be talked about. The "Plain Woman," by some accident or other, marries a man who is supposed to be too good for her, and who, finding her less interesting than he had supposed, gradually allows himself to be drawn more and more into the toils of a siren whom he has known of old; this charmer and he being encouraged in their proceedings by a whole group of friends, supposed to be very well-bred and well-connected, who deliberately set themselves to hunt the "Plain Woman" down. It is an ugly story, told without any delicacy of handling, and without any real sense of proportion or of the actually possible; its types—such as the evangelical agent—are immensely exaggerated, and its painful ness is in no way relieved by any glimpse of brightness. But it is a book, and at least it shows that the author could write a better. Of the writers of acknowledged position, none has kept a firmer hold on the public than Mrs. Oliphant, whose talent is unfailing and whose hand seems never to tire. Every year sees one, two, or even three novels from her pen; and we are bound to say that the last two, "The Ladies Lindores" and "It was a Lover and his Lass," are quite equal to anything she has done since she first became celebrated. The picture of Lady Car, the gentle and high-bred wife of the brutal Torrance, refusing to show at his sudden death the grief she cannot feel, is a bit of high imaginative work; and in the other story the scene of the Scotch ladies who have come to London to show off their young sister, and who find London brutally indifferent, is worthy of Scott himself. Mr. Black, in his new story "Yolande," has written what will draw tears from many a tender pair of eyes; and there will be a vast amount of sympathy for the heroine, and of pity for the poor, wretched mother in her degradation. Mr. Blackmore, another of our most popular writers, has not been very productive of late; and Mr. Thomas Hardy, whom every one admires, and whom a small band of votaries place at what to our mind is a height to which he has no claim, scarcely did himself justice in his last novel. Of Mr. Laurence Oliphant's new story, now in course of publication, we have already spoken at length. Mr. George Meredith, who writes so brilliantly as to "dazzle with excess of light," has latterly concerned himself with verse alone. Mr. James Payn is busy with his new editorial duties; and Mr. Besant has lately occupied in the graver task of writing the life of Edward Palmer. Of American writers, we have new works of Mr. Marion Crawford and Mrs. Burnett; while Mr. Howells seems to have been resting since the publication of "A Modern Instance," and Mr. James has lately given us but little of his exquisite work. It is time, too, that we had a new story from the pen of another American who lives in Europe—the lady who writes under the name of George Fleming. Mr. Crawford's "Dr. Claudius" is not quite so satisfactory as "Mr. Isaacs;" and Mrs. Burnett, in "Through One Administration," has attempted a vein which does not suit her. The book is hardly worthy of the author of "Haworth's" and of that most touching story, "Louisiana." A new American candidate for public notice has appeared—Mr. Arthur Hardy, who gives us a novel of French life called "But Yet a Woman," clever, vivid, but almost too highly finished.

The season would not be complete without a novel from Ouida; and accordingly we have three volumes, which bear the name of "Wanda," fresh from her pen. The entertaining authoress, who is never more entertaining than when she is talking about herself and us, in a letter which she did us the honour to address to us a year ago, that her name "was at least as well known from Tobolsk to Tangier as that of Alphonse Daudet." Possibly it may be the excitement of the brilliant little capitals, in which, indeed, for all we know, Ouida may have studied those types which are found in such abundance in her pages, but which are certainly not found elsewhere, outside of Siberia and Morocco. Of "Wanda" it may be said that it is of quite so warm a colouring as "Moths," but that it is not less deliciously funny. Everybody is of boundless wealth, or of inexhaustible talents; very good, or very bad, or both at once. In comparison with the Countess Wanda von Szalras, to apply which to Ouida's heroines, said of Fryden's heroine, Clelia was a coquette. In the Countess Brancka the aristocratic frail ones who have frequented the pages of French novels since the days of Balzac would find a sister. The Marquis de Lanvol, who is no Marquis is unsurpassable; for no impostor since the world began was ever an impostor from such lofty motives, or so eminently worthy intellectually, physically, and morally, of the place which did not belong to him. Since his schooldays he had buried himself in the backwoods of Mexico, and, under the teaching of a scientific hermit, he had made himself learned in botany and in the history of the hermit's family; but in addition to this he had acquired, no doubt in his sleep, the power of playing as well as Liszt, and of painting as well as Meissonier. One can imagine with what intense delight Ouida looks upon the gradual spread of the realist school. If people are to begin to care for the actual, where will be the demand (outside Tobolsk and Tangier) for her Wandas, and Vassia Kazians, and Zouroffs, and Corrèzes, and Vere Herberts? She may console herself with the reflection that, after all, the race of grown-up children is still tolerably numerous, and that the fairy tale which she prepares and spices for its taste are not likely to fall out of favour.

The English novel has gone through many phases since Richardson's day, and it will go through many more. At bottom, indeed, it is always the same; always a story of a man and a woman, or of many men and many women. But the point of view changes. It used to be said that all novels might be summed up in the formula, "She was beautiful, and he fell in love;" Charlotte Bronte tried a daring variation—"She was not beautiful, and he fell much more in love than if she had been." Sometimes our modern writers, feeling that the obvious has been exhausted, even if they do not feel with Mr. Howells that all possible stories have been told, vary the phrase still further, and make it run "She was beautiful, and he would not fall in love;" or "they fell in love and fell out again." That is what Mr. Arthur Hubbard in "A Modern Instance," and a very bad business they make of it between them. It is curious, however, to notice the constancy with which our novelists, describing a society where love-making is tolerably spontaneous, and where marriages are not arranged between two parents and a matrimonial agent, adhere to the old type of story and make their novels end rather than begin with the wedding. Perhaps it is only that the English *foyer*, like the happiest nations, has an history. Perhaps it means that courtship is from the nature of the case easier to describe; that the very uncertainty of it helps the story, and gives the writer a motive that he could not find for himself in married life. This saves him trouble, and anything that saves trouble is welcomed, we do not say by the writers we have named, but by the average English novelist. For undoubtedly the weakness of his achievement is to be accounted for by the fact that he does not, as a rule, take trouble enough. He is not sufficiently an artist. He does not take the same scrupulous pains that a Frenchman like Octave Feuillet or Cherbuliez takes to map out his ground beforehand, to get the whole scene into his head, to see that the parts fit exactly and that the common delusion of English people is that any one who can write at all can write a novel—that anything will do for a plot, that the characters will shape themselves, that the conversations will fall into their place without an effort. The scores and scores of dull failures which each year produces are the evidence of this delusion; and yet people are as far as ever from recognizing the truth that a good novel requires for its production as much thought and as much training as a good poem or a good picture.—*Times.*

EDUCATION AND BRAIN DISEASE.

WE should hope that Mr. Mundella's answer on Monday to the question as to the effect of our Educational system on the health both of the children and the teachers, will silence for a time the nonsense that has been talked on the subject of education as a cause of insanity. It not only is not a cause of insanity, but it is a decided preventive of insanity, so far as anything can prevent what arises oftener than not from hereditary causes. It has been well known for a long time that by far the largest proportion between insane people and the general population is to be found in the rural counties where there has been least education and least interruption of mental vacancy,—among the agricultural labourers of Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and so forth,—not, perhaps, wholly on that account, but partly also because in these counties the people have been under-fed, as well as under-educated. The *Lancet* maintains that the feeding tells most where there are calls on the brain,—in other words, that brain-work requires more and better food than any other work of equal duration. That must depend much on the tension of the brain-work. It seems to us idle to measure brain-work by the hour. An average child, giving at most only half its attention to any one lesson, with its mind constantly wandering, and resting itself with all sorts of diversions from its immediate task, cannot on any reasonable principle be regarded as having its brain hard at work, or indeed under tension at all in any sense in which a real strain is implied, during most of the school hours. We should be disposed to think that the average child, whether in town or country, though always certain to suffer from under-feeding, would not suffer the more but rather the less from under-feeding, for such very moderate brain-work as the education of our primary schools impose on him. Of course, there may be, and very likely are, exceptional cases, where, from either excessive ambition or some other highly exciting motive, the child under education feels the deficiency of inadequate food more seriously than the child who spends its weary days in pretending to frighten away the rooks from the corn. But we do not believe that the average child of our primary schools suffers more from under-feeding than the average ploughboy of the generation before education was made compulsory. Indeed the intense attending all good school work, the moderate development of the understanding which it causes, the briskness which it lends to play, the interests which it introduces into the home life, all tend, not to the greater exhaustion of the physical constitution but to the husbanding of the resources of the constitution as a whole. When the *Lancet* insists on the necessity for a higher and better kind of food for brain-work than is needful for physical labour, it must mean a better kind for persons liable to that extreme tension of the brain which really puts the mental powers on their mettle, and demands continuous and close attention of an anxious kind. That is a very different affair indeed; and it is perfectly true that all anxious and strenuous brain-work of high responsibility does require better and more careful feeding than mere bodily labour. But the true question is whether the ordinary primary education, even when it is the best of its kind, does keep the mind of average children at a painful stretch, or does indeed involve half so much drain upon the tissues of the nervous system as dullness or vacancy of mind itself. It must never be forgotten that, as a matter of fact, under-fed agricultural labourers utterly without education have yielded more cases of brain disease than any other class in society; and that it must know beyond all doubt that, *even* on an inadequate diet, a blank and sluggish brain not even moderately worked, is more likely to grow diseased than a fairly active brain on the same inadequate diet. Indeed, the *a priori* presumption is entirely on that side. It is certain that on an inadequate diet, the child who takes no *bodily* exercise at all is more liable to illness, than the child who takes a moderate portion of exercise. And why should not what applies to the muscles apply also to the brain? Other things being equal, a certain equable exercise of all the functions of the body is much more likely to minimise the bad effects of under-feeding, than the complete inactivity of any particular bodily function. We do not in the least under-rate the mischief of under-feeding for a child's brain. But we do say that, if the under-feeding be inevitable less mischief will be likely to follow to the brain that is moderately exerted than to the brain that is not exerted at all. We have seen that the effect of absolute blackness of mind has not been to eliminate insanity amongst the under-fed, but on the contrary, to increase the proportion of the insane to the sane population. And now we learn from the Lunacy Commissioners, through Mr. Mundella, that the effect of education has positively been to *diminish* the absolute number of children admitted to asylums, and this even in a rapidly-increasing population a result which tells its own tale of the advantage of education even to the brains of under-fed pupils. Let us welcome heartily every suggestion which promises better food to the children of our primary schools, without pauperising their parents. But do not let us admit that, even while the children are under-fed, the sort of education which they get in the primary schools will cause a dangerous strain upon their nervous systems and their brains. On the contrary, we believe that, so long as the sanitary conditions and the eventilation of the schools are properly attended to, this sort of education will positively *diminish* the tendency to brain disease among children, instead of increasing it.

Another very interesting point is involved in the reply of Mr. Mundella on Monday night. The Commissioners in Lunacy state, "That of the group described as teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers, out of 127,140 persons classed under this head in 1871, 154 only were committed to asylums in 1881. This is a lower proportion than almost in any other profession. The clergy, the legal and medical professions, the Army and Navy, and engineers, and others, all show a much higher average. Out of 746 teachers applying to the Education Department for pensions since 1875, incapacitated from continuing their profession, 24 only were returned as suffering from brain affections in any form." That is very interesting, but not, we think, at all surprising. The class of teachers, however ill-paid it may be, is not, of course, so ill-paid as to be often positively underfed, so that here it is not a question of whether the food is adequate to the nourishment of the brain, but whether the demands made on the brain are in excess of any healthy exertion of it. Now, we should quite have expected to find, what we actually find, that in this vocation the demands made on the brain are not so steady, and also not so reasonable, are so little of a kind to involve overwhelming pressure at one time and insufficient exercise at another, that they would conduce better to health and less to morbid conditions than those of almost any other intellectual profession. Among physicians, lawyers, and engineers, we know that there are seasons of great excitement and competition, when the powers of brain, and the nervous system to the very utmost, and often demand much more than can be supplied. On the other hand, among the clergy, and in the Army and the Navy, the chief practical danger has probably been the other way, namely, the danger of too much unemployed leisure, during which the full powers of the mind have never been exerted to the utmost at all. We are aware that in speaking thus of the Clergy, we are laying ourselves open to the charge of censoriousness, and we fully admit that there are very many of the clergy amongst whom the fear is not of too much unemployed leisure, but of too much strain on their very highest energies. But then that, again, may and does tell in the same direction. Such strain as that is not a steady and moderate strain, but an excessive and exhausting one, and there the danger is of the other kind. But from whatever source it may arise, undoubtedly the danger to the clergy of either too much moral and intellectual excitement of the brain, or too little, has been considerable for a long time past. And these are just the conditions which do not tend to mental health. In teaching, on the other hand, there is a steady, though limited, demand on the minds of teachers,—who, if they have been well trained, can almost always trust themselves to meet it adequately,—a demand never too long remitted, and yet not often, perhaps, screwed up to any agonising point. It is a demand sufficient to keep the mind, and therefore the functions of the brain, almost always on the alert, and yet not sufficient to oppress with any sense of responsibility and anxiety to which average minds are not equal. There is among teachers none of that responsibility for advising or for acting as critical adviser which so often disturbs and distresses the sensitive physician, or lawyer, or the conscientious clergyman to the point of sleeplessness, and therefore of disease. The teacher, of course, has his unmanageable pupils, who are a grief and trial to him. At the same time, he is sure to have a good many more who do him a fair amount of credit, and in whose well-doing he can more or less forget his failures. His work is largely judged, and his salary fixed, in addition to this, by his *average* success; while in most other intellectual professions, those critical cases which appeal most to the imagination and concentrate our attention upon them, absorb a great deal more than their fair share of anxiety, partly because contribute a great deal more than their fair share to the question of success or failure. We venture to think that the teacher, though he has, perhaps, more than any other professional man of the wear-and-tear of a tedious and exacting routine, has less than any other professional man of those crises of excitement which exhaust the brain and reduce the nerves to the point of mental disease. And this is surely a great set-off against the seemingly weary monotony of teaching the same kind of lessons year after year, to a long succession of similar pupils. Ordinary teaching and ordinary learning seem to be eminently conducive to mental equipoise.—*Spectator.*

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (sunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the supply of 200 tons of MOLMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th September, 1883.

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Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	FF	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in india—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and LINDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemene, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERRY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large number should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Rs. a. p.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) ..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... ..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ..	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as being immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
CCMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLDS
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Gutte Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutte Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depreciation of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and, in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo*," (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of the limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet-alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOU THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

By JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography, and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Rs. 5 PER COPY.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

UPWARDS OF HALF A MILLION POUNDS STERLING was paid last year under STANDARD POLICIES which became claims.
NEW ASSURANCES to the amount of £1,487,000 on very carefully selected lives were placed upon the Company's books.
UPWARDS OF £200,000 was added to the Funds which now exceed SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING and are invested ONLY in unexceptionable Securities.
ENDOWMENT SCHEME—RETIREMENT SCHEME.—These Schemes are specially suited to the circumstances of Indian Residents, and afford excellent Investments for small fixed sums out of Indian Pay—especially if taken advantage of before middle age.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay, Aug. 1883.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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